

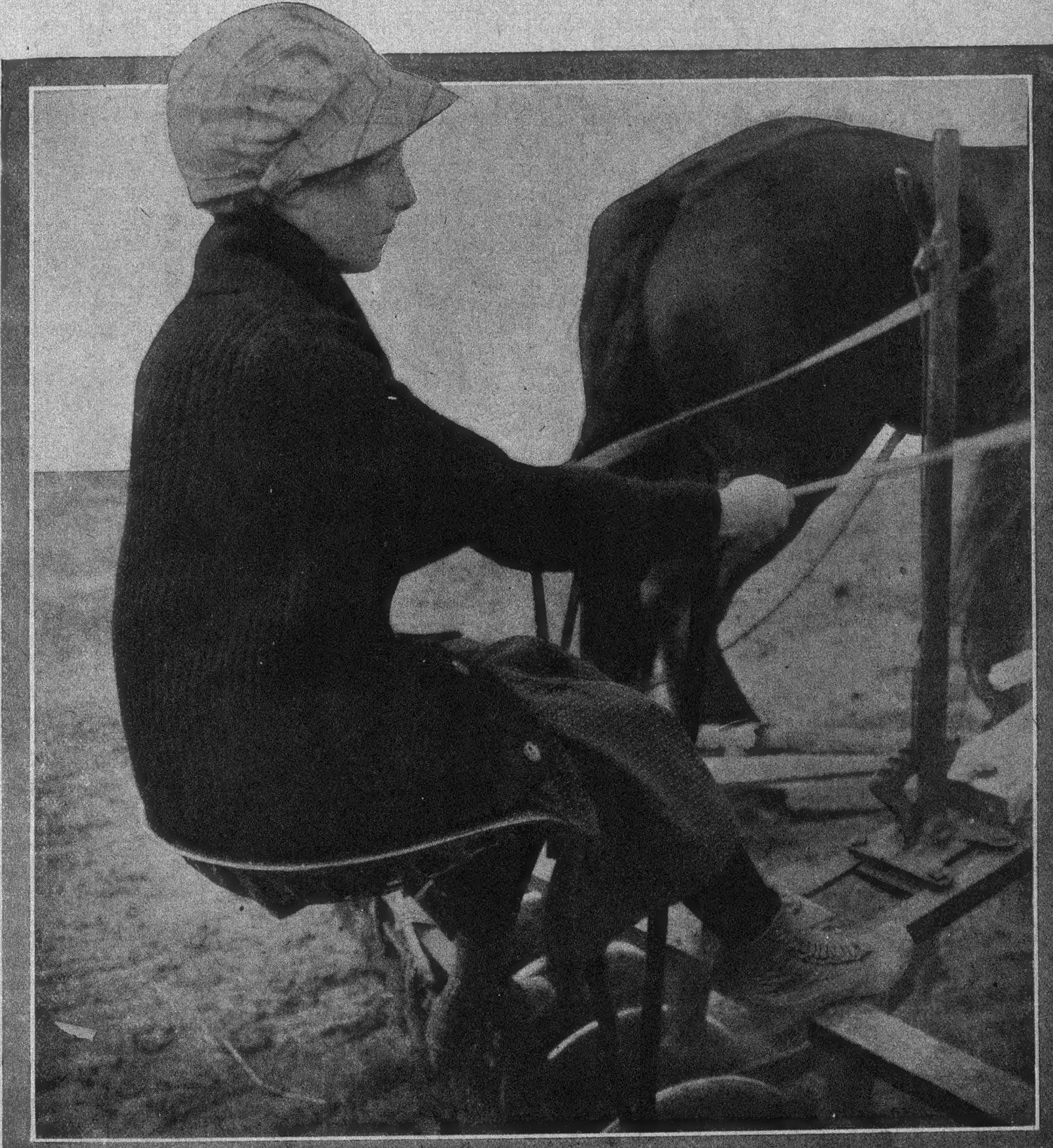
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

July 24, 1918

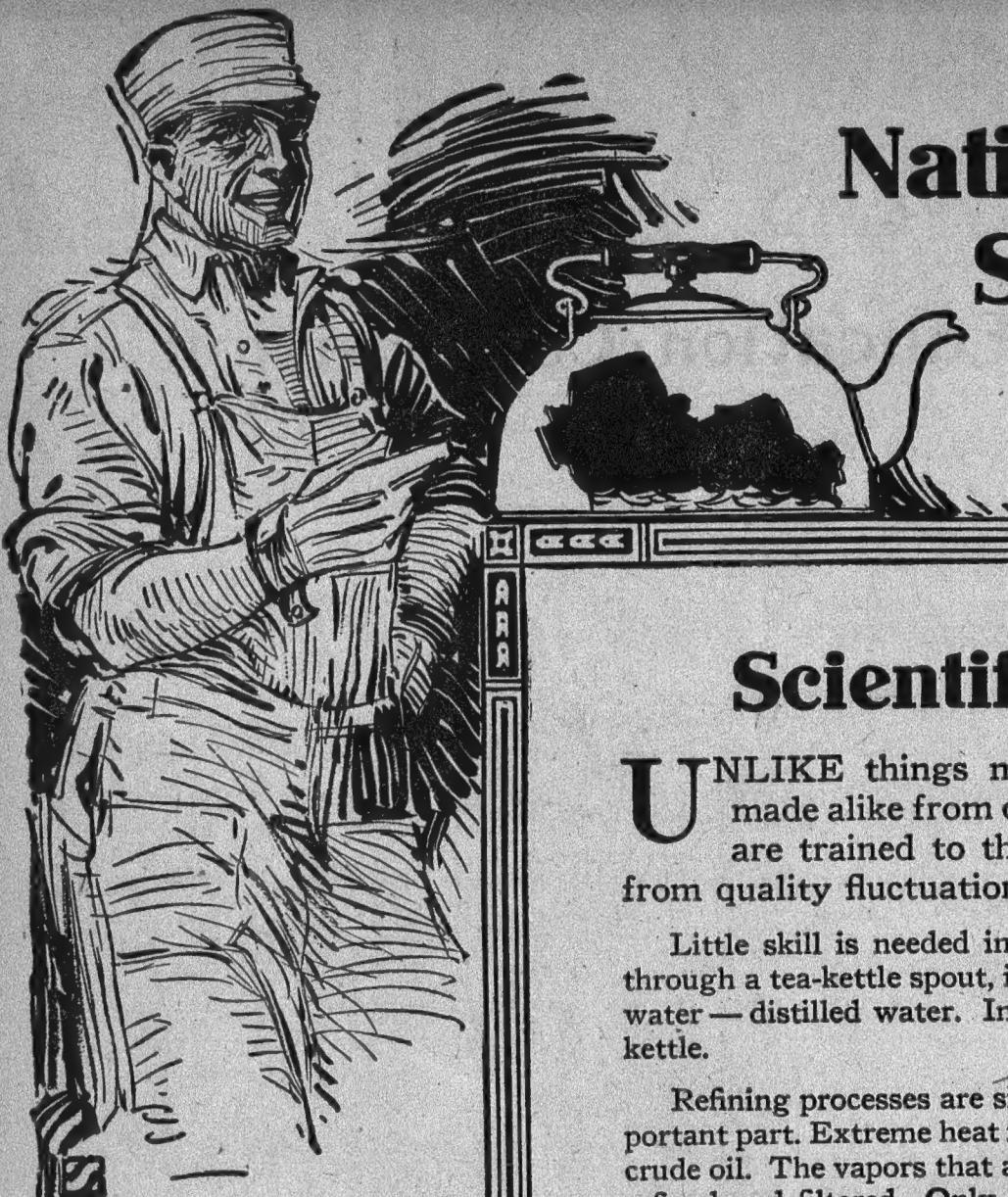
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers — entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager.
Associate Editors: R. D. COLQUETTE, NORMAN P. LAMBERT.
ALEX. STEWART and MARY P. McCALLUM.

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If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us, and we will put you in touch with the makers.



In this issue appears the first of two articles on Woodrow Wilson, written for The Guide by J. H. Haslam. It gives a sketch of the American president's career up to the time of his election as president of the republic. Next week, the second article, dealing with his achievements since becoming president, will appear.

A full report of the big fair at Edmonton, illustrated with portraits of some of the outstanding prizewinners, is published this week. In succeeding issues similar reports of the fairs at Saskatoon, Brandon, Regina and Prince Albert will appear. The increasing importance of the livestock industry is being reflected at these fairs and the reports are worthy of careful perusal by all interested in this great branch of agriculture.

The provincial pages of The Guide are edited by the three provincial secretaries. News notes of the activities of locals should, therefore, be sent direct to the Central secretary for the province in which the local is situated. Frequently such items are sent to The Guide office. These have to be forwarded to the secretaries to be used in making up the material for the provincial pages. This causes considerable delay in publication, which may be avoided by sending the news direct to the Central office.

A crop report form, which every subscriber is asked to fill out and mail to The Guide office not later than August 3, will be found on page 44 of this issue. It is important that we secure the co-operation of as many

farmers as possible in compiling this report. We want to secure data from every district in the West with regard to crop conditions, and the more answers received from each district, the better. Do not leave it to your neighbor or someone else in the locality to fill in the report form. The larger number of replies received, the more accurate the index to the true conditions this year will be.

Commendation of The Grain Growers' Guide reaches us from many points. A remark we appreciate very much reached us the other day from a Canadian lady who has charge of the reading matter in a Y.M.C.A. tent at Shorncliffe, England. She said, "The Grain Growers' Guide is very familiar to me. We get a copy of each issue at the tent and it is very popular with the western men."

Frequently we receive letters, evidently intended for the Mail Bag, which are unsigned. It is a rule which we are obliged to follow that no letter be published of which we do not know the author. Of course, it is not necessary to have the signature published, but in order to protect ourselves it is necessary that we know in each case who the author of the letter is.

The Guide's first Farm Boys' Camp is now an accomplishment of the past. Judging by the expressions of pleasure and gratitude of the boys in attendance the effort was well worth while. No person can estimate the results at present but they have been so satisfactory that we expect three or four times as many boys to avail themselves of this opportunity another year.

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Western Distributors:-

General Utilities Co., Winnipeg Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg.

*Not connected with the Organized Farmers Movement in Western Canada.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 24, 1918

Annual Crop Report

For several years The Guide, by the assistance of local secretaries, has published several reports of crop conditions. This year we have decided to ask all our readers to assist by sending in reports on local conditions. It is important that a careful and complete survey of conditions should be made in order that this year's crop be well handled and ample provision be made for large production next year. The readers of The Guide therefore have an opportunity at this time to render valuable assistance by sending in a report on their own neighborhood conditions. On page 44 of this issue is a form containing a number of questions which we would ask each and every farmer to fill out as accurately as possible and mail to us promptly. We shall summarize these reports and publish the results in the next issue of The Guide after they are received. The Guide reaches every corner of the prairie provinces and this report should be a most comprehensive survey of conditions.

The Two Offensives

The fourth big German offensive on the west front, which was launched along the Marne river at the beginning of last week, not only has been utterly checked, but also has been converted into a defensive operation by reason of the offensive counter-attack of the French and American armies at Soissons. As these lines are being written, the full effect of the Allied advance against the German salient on the Marne is not apparent, but as a result of General Foch's timely stroke, there is a strong possibility that over 500,000 Germans will be forced either to retire from the sharp salient extending from Rheims to the Marne river, or be entirely cut off and forced to surrender. The French and American troops already have recaptured a front of over 50 miles to a depth of over 12 miles. Over 17,000 prisoners have been captured; 400 big guns were taken, and the French forces now dominate all the railway lines upon which the German army, along a considerable front, are entirely dependent. All of which means that the plans of General Hindenburg and the German military staff for bringing about a decisive defeat of the Allied armies on the west front, and thus forcing a victorious peace, have been frustrated. It is now fairly evident that with the additional strength given to the French and British armies by the United States within recent months, and with that strength rapidly increasing, General Foch can invite Germany to do her worst along the west front. It is also apparent that, in due time, General Foch will be able to take offensive tactics, and drive the Germans from their recently-acquired territory, and very probably, from the soil of France. The counter-attack of the French-American army at Soissons which is regarded by the military experts at Washington as only a minor operation, at least reveals the power inherent in the present Allied line on the west.

But while the spectacular events on the west front occupy the centre of the public stage at the moment, other movements of no less importance are taking place in the far east where Germany is using every means at her disposal to embarrass the Allies in their dealings with the Russian situation. The Bolsheviks, reinforced by German prisoners in Siberia, are reported to have undertaken an offensive against the Russian and Czechoslovak forces which are guarding

Allied stores at Vladivostok. The Czechoslovaks, according to reports from Peking, China, defeated the Bolsheviks in a battle which occurred at Nikolsk, just north-west of Vladivostok. The evident efforts on the part of the Germans through their influence with the Bolshevik forces to penetrate Siberia, and gain the control there that has been exerted in European Russia, have quickened the actions of Great Britain and her Allies in adopting aggressive measures in the far east. The British have dispatched troops to support the Czechoslovak and Russian troops in Siberia, and there is also under way an arrangement between the United States and Japan by which a joint policy of intervention in Russia may be prosecuted. Japan is determined to oppose Germany—the very moment that Siberian territory is seriously threatened by the Hun. But according to official word from Tokio, Japan does not want to take action until a united arrangement is made with America and the Allies. The increasing seriousness of the situation in Russia and Siberia undoubtedly will oblige the Allies, including Japan and the United States, to enter upon a campaign which will probably result in the reconstruction of an eastern front running through the Ural mountains, thus protecting Siberia from the invasion of the Hun and the Bolshevik revolutionaries. The inclusion of Japan as an integral factor in the Allied military operations of the war, and the establishment of a working agreement between Tokio and Washington, involve new possibilities of great importance for the democratic nations of the world. On the west front, the issue between Germany and the Allies is clear and decisive—a military victory or a defeat. On the east, the cause of the Allies is complicated by political factors which might easily prove the undoing of democracy for years to come.

The McAdoo Award

In order to avert the threatened strike of some 50,000 railway men in Canada as represented in the Federal Railway Trades, the government last week put into effect a scheme of wages known as the McAdoo award. When the government of the United States took over the railways of that country last December, and Mr. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, became director-general of railways, he appointed a Wage Commission to investigate the problem of wages in connection with railroad transportation. As a result of the report he received from that commission, Mr. McAdoo made a general order fixing wages and hours on all the American railways. On May 25, the McAdoo order, or the McAdoo award, as it is popularly known, went into effect. It was not acceptable to the railway unions in every particular, and since it was first introduced, has been amended in several minor respects. As it now stands, the McAdoo award is being applied to meet labor troubles on the railways of Canada.

The McAdoo award deals with wages on the following bases: Monthly, daily, hourly, piecework and mileage. To those on a monthly basis there was an increase of \$20 a month to employees paid less than \$46 a month. The percentage of increase ranges from 43 per cent. to slightly over eight per cent. to those getting over \$200 a month. The rate of wages for those on a daily scale ranges from 100 to 25 per cent. Somewhat similar increases were granted to those working by the hour and by piecemeal. The award declares that the piece workers shall

receive for each hour worked the same increase per hour as is awarded to the hourly worker engaged in similar employment in the same ship. The principle of the eight-hour day is also recognized, but with it a corresponding adjustment in wages.

The sequel of the McAdoo award in the United States was an increase in freight rates amounting to 25 per cent. in order that increased costs of operation might be met. Canadian rates already have been raised 15 per cent., and it is not unlikely that they will be advanced another ten per cent. at least. In one respect, however, Canada does not seem to be following the railway policy of the United States, and that is in bringing the Canadian railways entirely under the control of the government. Must we confess that Canada has no McAdoo to handle the job of director-general of railways?

The Fuel Problem

The difficulty in getting from the United States this year our usual importations of hard coal has indicated quite clearly the serious national problem involved in this question of fuel supplies. Unless Canada can find some way of developing her own coal areas, which at present are so placed geographically as to be of little economic value to the nation, there is no use in trying to make any pretence about our dependent relationship with the neighboring republic. On another page in this week's issue is published a synopsis of a report which has been sent out from Ottawa by the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research on the Briquetting of Lignites. In this report the facts of the coal situation in Canada are presented, and certain suggestions are offered in the way of solving a hard national problem. It is pointed out that the fuel resources of the Dominion of Canada are second only to those of the United States, the greatest coal country in the world; and that, in spite of this fact, Canada imports at present and always has imported, 50 per cent. of her fuel from the United States. The report recommends that under these conditions the problem of providing a larger proportion of our own fuel must be attacked preferably by the government, and not by isolated commercial agencies working in competition with each other. The logical place for the attack on Canada's fuel problem is Saskatchewan, where it is proposed that a plant costing \$400,000 be established immediately for the purpose of making briquettes out of the abundance of lignite coal which underlies the southerly districts of that province. The Honorary Advisory Council, under whose auspices this report on fuel recently has been issued, has started something, and it is to be hoped that the government will pay serious attention to the recommendations which have been made.

Country Life

Ten years ago, when he was president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt appointed a special commission to make a report on conditions affecting the life of the rural districts of his country. Accompanying that report, when it was completed, was a message from President Roosevelt, delivered to the people of America, but broad enough to be remembered by the world at large, and especially by the neighboring people of Canada. Mr. Roosevelt's words on that occasion are particularly apt today. He said: "Upon the development of country

life rests ultimately our ability, by methods of farming requiring the highest intelligence, to continue to feed the hungry nations; to supply the city with fresh blood, clean bodies, and clear brains that can endure the terrific strain of modern life; we need the development of men in the open country who will be, in the future as in the past, the stay and strength of the nation in time of war, and its guiding and controlling spirit in time of peace."

At another point in his message President Roosevelt observed: "I am well aware that the working farmers themselves will in the last resort have to solve this problem for themselves; but as it also affects in only less degree all the rest of us, it is not merely our duty, but in our interest, to see if we can render any help towards making the solution satisfactory."

From certain quarters in Canada, of late, criticism has been directed against the organized farmers, with the expressed statement, at times, that the farmer has a selfish viewpoint, and that his business institutions are assuming more and more the role of corporations. Such opposition to the organized farmers' movement in Canada is not justified, and in the majority of cases comes only from those interests which have become so self-centered that they can see nothing but selfishness in the motives of other classes.

The words of Roosevelt ten years ago abound in truth today, and they apply to Canada with greater force than at any other time in her history. This country must have more people living in its rural districts. The problem of country life is assuredly the farmer's problem, and if he is beginning, by means of organization, to point the way towards a solution, every class in Canada may well be glad.

Soldiers' Monuments

What monuments, after the war has been fought to its end, should the Canadian people erect in memory of the Canadian soldiers who fell in the fighting? There need be no fear that in our country or in any other of the free countries now fighting in alliance to prevent autoocratically-controlled military might from making itself master of human destinies there will be set up, in the years to come, monuments designed to impress and delude future generations with the glamor of military glory. Such monuments abound in Germany, many of them almost Egyptian in their great size and imposing proportions; and they have served their purpose in aiding in the poisoning and perversion of a people's mind and soul, so that Germany has made evil its good.

Even in lands whose national spirit has been, and is, most free from admixture of the evil spirit

which finds its fullest embodiment in the German state-system, there are military monuments which, by suggesting nothing whatever of the actual truth of the horrors of war, have helped the romancers and poets and old school historians in leading young generations that know nothing of war into regarding it as a gay and splendid and high-spirited pastime, full of heartstirring perils, but the very sport in which the spirit of youth rejoices.

There will be in Canada monuments of marble and of bronze, and of granite, in memory of Canadian heroism in the war. They will stand in enduring testimony of the truth that:—

So nigh is grandeur to our dust,
So near is God to man,
When Duty whispers low, Thou must,
The youth replies, I can.

But the most fitting memorials of that heroism will be those which, while making their patriotic appeal to the imagination and perpetuating the heroism of Canadian soldiers fallen in the war, will at the same time be of utilitarian character and serve practically towards the realizing of the ideal of personal good that is to be attained only by every Canadian citizen fulfilling his, or her, responsibilities and obligations of Canadian citizenship. The Canadians at the front face the supreme crisis of these responsibilities and obligations, on battlefields strewn not alone with the actualities of carnage, but with the hopes and fears of men and women and the fate of little children.

How can the memory of such men be more truly honored and their heroic devotion to our country's future welfare be more fittingly commemorated than by the erection throughout Canada of soldier's memorials in the form of public buildings which shall house activities devoted to community welfare, to physical, mental and moral betterment, to the promotion of enlightenment and

right thinking, to the quickening of the response to the individual responsibilities of citizenship, to the furtherance of social justice?

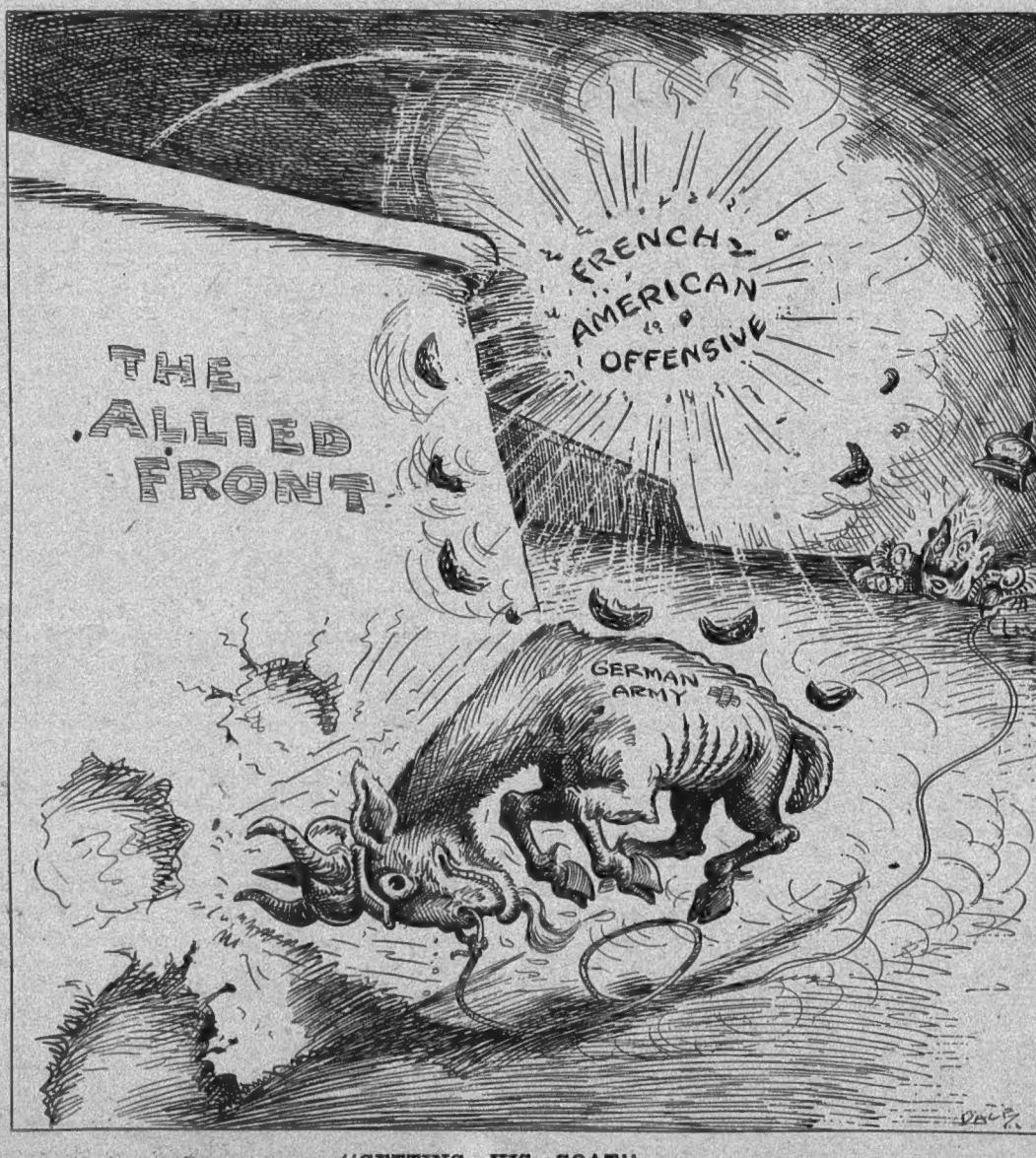
Y.M.C.A. Vindicated

In a very clear, concise and business-like statement, the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. of Canada, under whose auspices the military work represented by the Red Triangle Fund is carried on, has given a complete and satisfying answer to those who were disposed to criticize it last May when special funds were being solicited throughout the Dominion. Elsewhere in this issue will be found a fully-audited statement of the finances of the National Council for 1917, and all the claims that have been made for the Y.M.C.A. in its campaign for funds are fully supported. It has been known by friends of the Y.M.C.A. for many months that this audited record of accounts was delayed in appearing before the public through circumstances over which the officers of the "Y" had absolutely no control.

The criticism of the Y.M.C.A. has been that in its war work, the soldiers have been exploited to a certain degree through the monetary charges that were levied upon canteen supplies. It has been shown that the prices charged for goods in their canteens by the Y.M.C.A. overseas were adopted entirely from the lists established by the Army and Navy canteens. So far as the work rendered at home, in Canada, is concerned, the Y.M.C.A. has suffered financial losses. Now that the Y.M.C.A. has issued its financial statement, the last critic has been answered, and the vast majority of people in Canada will agree that next to the Red Cross, the Red Triangle has been the most beneficent symbol of the war.

The recent speech of Premier Lloyd George, of Great Britain, before a visiting group of Canadian newspapermen, in which he proclaimed the deeds of Canada in the war in effusive language, was not representative of the statesmanly traits which people on this side of the ocean have been accustomed to admire in "the little Welshman." His words savored too much of the flattery in which Sir Frederick Smith indulged himself when he visited Canada a few months ago. Canada's part in the war is not at all glorified by the rhetorical, and rather jingoistic praise, of which Lloyd George and Sir Frederick Smith have lately been guilty.

General Foch already has welded the Yanks and the French into a first-class fighting team.



Woodrow Wilson

A Sketch of the American President's Career up to the time of his advent into Federal Politics

By J. H. Haslam

"IT is perfectly clear to every man who has any vision of the immediate future, who can forecast any part of it from the indications of the present, that we are just upon the threshold of a time when the systematic life of this country will be sustained, or at least supplemented at every point by governmental activity. And we have now to determine what kind of governmental activity it shall be—whether, in the first place, it shall be direct from the government itself, or whether it shall be indirect through instrumentalities which have already constituted themselves, and, which stand ready to supersede the government.

"I believe that the time has come when the governments of this country, both state and national, have to set the stage, and set it very minutely and carefully, for the doing of justice to men in every relationship of life. It has been free and easy with us so far; it has been go as you please. It has been every man look out for himself, and we have continued to assume up to this year, when every man is dealing, not with another man in most cases, but with a body of men whom he has not seen, that the relationships of property are the same as they always were. We have great tasks before us, and we must enter on them as men charged with the responsibility of shaping a new era. We have a great program of governmental assistance ahead of us in the co-operative life of the nation, but we dare not enter on that program until we have freed the government. America stands for a government responsive to the interests of all, and until America recovers these ideals in practice, she will not have her right to hold her head high again amidst the nations as she used to hold it."

World's Greatest Democrat

So spake President Wilson in the campaign which resulted in his election to the presidency. As the result has proven, they were no idle words. He has splendidly fulfilled his election promises and placed himself at the head of the world's greatest democracy, as its greatest democrat. Before considering his achievements as a statesman it will be well to give a brief resume of his career. He was born in Staunton, Virginia, December, 1856, of Scotch-Irish parentage. His father was a Presbyterian minister. His life was not particularly eventful until he entered Princeton University in September, 1875. All testimony goes to show that he immediately developed leadership in his classes. He was a young man of great maturity of character and took a lively interest in everything pertaining to college life. His was the bearing of an aristocratic young southerner, his speech was already cultured, and he bore the reputation of having a wide knowledge gained from extensive reading. He was, however, in no sense a bookworm, and took an interest in all college activities, and later became president of the University Athletic Association. He never was what may be called a star student and rarely passed his examinations at the head of the list. He took too great an interest in public affairs for that. He took up the study of history and politics early in his college career, and determined to make himself fit for the conduct of great affairs of states; perhaps never expecting that he would attain to the high office of president of the United States. He read very regularly "The Gentlemen's Magazine," an English publication founded by Samuel Johnson, which had a department edited by Henry W. Lucy, afterwards and to this day, Tobey M.F., of Punch. Lucy was knighted by King Edward. This department was devoted to the parliamentary discussions of the time.

These were the golden days of the British House of Commons. Among the giants were John Bright, Gladstone, Disraeli, Earl Grenville and Vernon Harcourt. Lucy treated these debates

in a style of easy banter, but he illuminated his descriptions of the great speeches with a rare analysis and charm that did much to fascinate the young student and spur his ambition to one day occupy a still larger forum, and to address an audience for which an orator has never had so great, or brought so thrilling a message to a heart-riven world.

Princeton was then, as it is yet, the most aristocratic of all American Universities. The atmosphere of the campus was one of culture and the surroundings unsurpassed in beauty. The largest number of the students came from homes where wealth of long standing had brought culture. It was essentially at that

time the American University whose undergraduates might be called gentlemen. He was easily regarded as the best debater in the school, but as an evidence of his character, he refused to participate in a debate on Free Trade versus Protection because he was selected to take the Protection side. He said he never spoke against his convictions, and he never would. He was not a large prize-winner in his

classes, but took an active part in the pranks of the students, which were then much more active than now, because athletics uses up more of the exuberant vitality of youth than was the case at that time, when college games were not so much in vogue.

Graduated in Law

During his senior year at Princeton, he decided that through the law he would find a surer path to prominence in politics than in any other way. He also did some writing for the high-class magazines. He graduated in law from the University of West Virginia at Charlottesville, and his student life there was largely a repetition of Princeton. Always a leader, the best debater, he won most of the oratorical prizes, but few others. In his chosen field of constitutional law, he was easily first, but for the ordinary drudgery of commercial law, he had little taste.

In May, 1882, Woodrow Wilson hung out his shingle as a lawyer in Atlanta, Georgia, and sat idly waiting for the clients that never came. He here met Ellen Louise Axson, the daughter of a distinguished Presbyterian divine, who subsequently became his wife. He made up his mind that eminence in law was not for him, and decided to take up a further course in his chosen subjects of constitutional law and political economy and spent the next two years in Johns Hopkins' University studying political economy under Dr. Richard T. Ely, and constitutional law and history under Herbert B. Adams. Here Wilson was one of an unusually interesting

group, including Albert Shaw, now editor of the "Review of Reviews." Dr. Ely, who had just returned from Germany, had fallen under the influence of certain German Socialists, and there is little doubt that much of Wilson's enthusiasm and unfaltering determination to make America, as far as in him lie, a country in which every one would have equal opportunity, and a real Democracy, came to him at this time. Early in 1885, he published one of his best books, "Congressional Government." It met with instant success. Johns Hopkins gave him his Doctor's Degree and accepted this book as his Doctor's Thesis. Lord Bryce, in his "American Commonwealth," acknowledges his obligation to Woodrow Wilson and mentions this book.

He was married in June, 1885, to Miss Axson, and accepted a call to Bryn Mawr, teaching the young ladies. His history here was uneventful, but his lectures were "marvels" of scholarship, profoundly interesting his classes. He worked hard to make his lectures agreeably instructive, and burned much midnight oil. This was no doubt a period of trying

out. In his third year at Bryn Mawr, he accepted a lectureship at Johns Hopkins, and visited that institution once a week for the purpose. In 1888, he accepted a position as professor of political economy in Wesleyan University, Middleton, Connecticut. This is a splendid old university, beautifully situated amidst delightful surroundings, but is in no sense a rich man's college. It was, however, too small for Wilson's growing ambition, and, in 1890 he went to Princeton as professor of jurisprudence and political economy, and here was to be the theatre of as dramatic and stormy a time as ever came to a great teacher. Wilson's classes comprised 400 of the best students, and his courses were intense and strenuous. The Wilson home was always open to the students, he was much beloved by them, and for a number of years was voted the most popular professor in Princeton. He was able, genial, active, and a member of the faculty committee on outdoor sports. He remained in this position for 12 years. His was easily the most dominant personality on the staff, and he had a reputation of marked distinction in the nation.

Influence at Princeton

This then is the ordinary undramatic story of his life until he became president of Princeton University. Since then his career has been one of the most dramatic and humanly interesting of any statesman of modern times. With the advent of Woodrow Wilson as president of Princeton, there came an immediate reconstruction of its course of studies on strictly modern lines. It was

to be henceforth a university whose courses would tax the energies of its student body to the limit, and so long as his tireless energies were devoted to questions of scholarship, his path was comparatively smooth. But there were strenuous times in sight. Princeton was essentially an aristocratic institution. The surroundings are delightful beyond description. The old Nassau Hall was built 165 years ago and pre-revolutionary merchants and planters sent their sons to its courses. Its presidents had been ever since its foundation the most learned scholars and divines in the land. Its alumni comprised some of the wealthiest men in the country. There had grown up a series of beautiful buildings rivaling the best examples of college architecture in Europe. One street in Princeton consisted of a series of club houses not less comfortable and luxurious than those in the large cities. Here groups of rich students lived and surrounded themselves with an atmosphere of exclusiveness that the new democratic president considered altogether incompatible with his ideas of what one of the greatest universities in the greatest of all republics should tolerate. No student without wealth or social position, however brilliant, could ever hope to enter the exclusive portals of one of Princeton's clubs.

There had grown up a spirit of resentment among many of the student body against the clubs, and some of them went elsewhere. Princeton, however, was ambitious. It wanted to grow and become rich and large. Its sources of revenue could only come from rich members of the alumni and they, always lavish, would not give, if the sacred clubs of which they had such pleasant memories, were to be no more. Several millions of gifts were involved. The prosperity of a new post graduate college was threatened and Woodrow Wilson had to resign from Princeton. But the noise of the conflict was heard in the land and Woodrow Wilson had become one of the best known of America's educators and the nation sympathized with him in his Princeton attitude.

Up to this time New Jersey had been the home of "Big Biz." The corporations simply ran things to suit themselves, and Republicans and Democrats alike had no other say in the government of their state than to vote for nominees who were financed by, and largely under the influence of large corporations. Legislation was, as might be supposed under the circumstances, in favor of a continuation of the special privileges which were enjoyed in New Jersey as in no other state. New York surrounded it on one side and Pennsylvania on the other. The large cities in these states had broken away from the control of party organization and were forcing the enactment of liberal compensation laws, stringent election laws and many other reforms. The corporation laws in New Jersey were liberal enough to satisfy the wishes of the most exacting Plutocrat. It was the legal home of many of the largest corporations in the country. But there were two parties—the Republicans led like sheep by Senator Dryden, of the Prudential Life, and the Democrats, by Senator Smith, a courtly, rich and popular boss.

Republican Majority

The Republicans were in the majority and had been ruled by their bosses for many years. There were, however, on the part of the people, signs of restiveness, and Smith, who was somewhat of a politician, thought that if he nominated Wilson for governor, his party could carry the state. He called a convention, but there was much misgiving on the part of many reformers in the Democratic party. They could not understand how any nominee who had the approval of Smith, could be a reformer. Wilson went to the convention and announced that while Smith had offered him his support, there were no

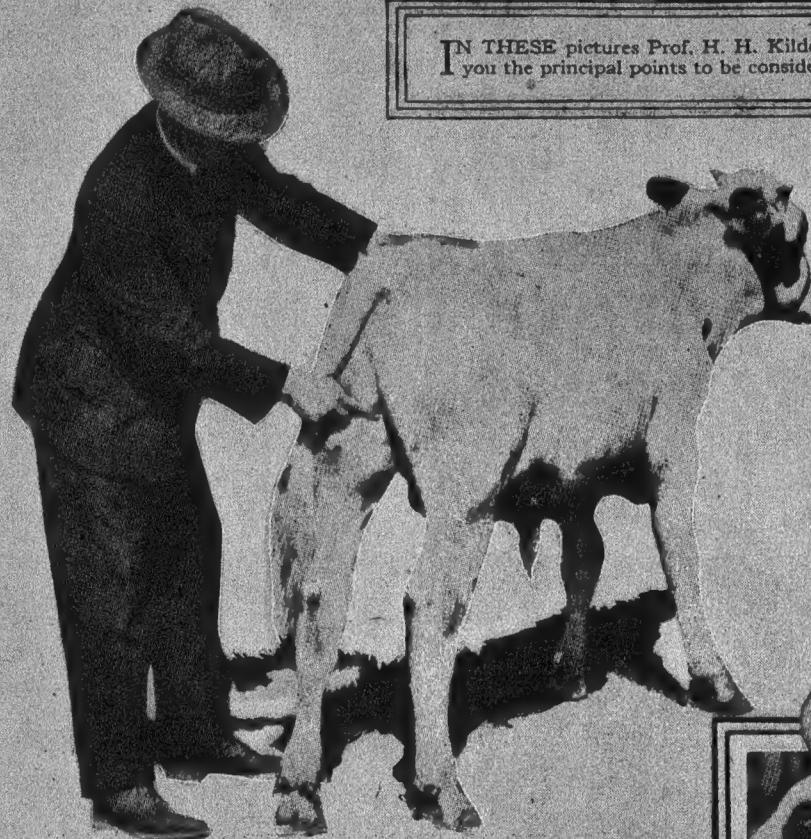
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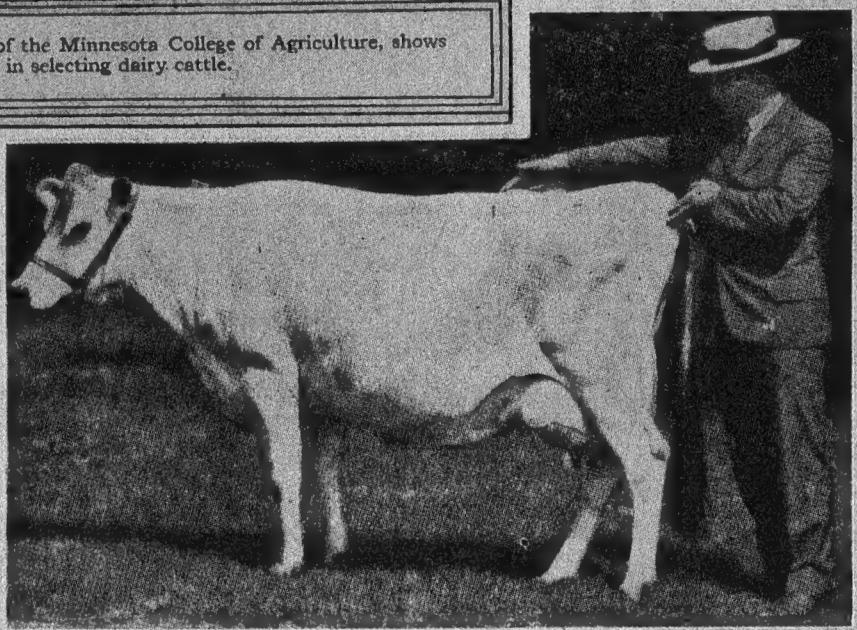
Woodrow Wilson.

What a Judge Looks For

IN THESE pictures Prof. H. H. Kildee, of the Minnesota College of Agriculture, shows you the principal points to be considered in selecting dairy cattle.



IN SELECTING a young bull, length, strength, and straightness of top line, and thighs that are well cut up behind, should be emphasized.



The udder and the length, width and levelness of the rump are closely correlated.

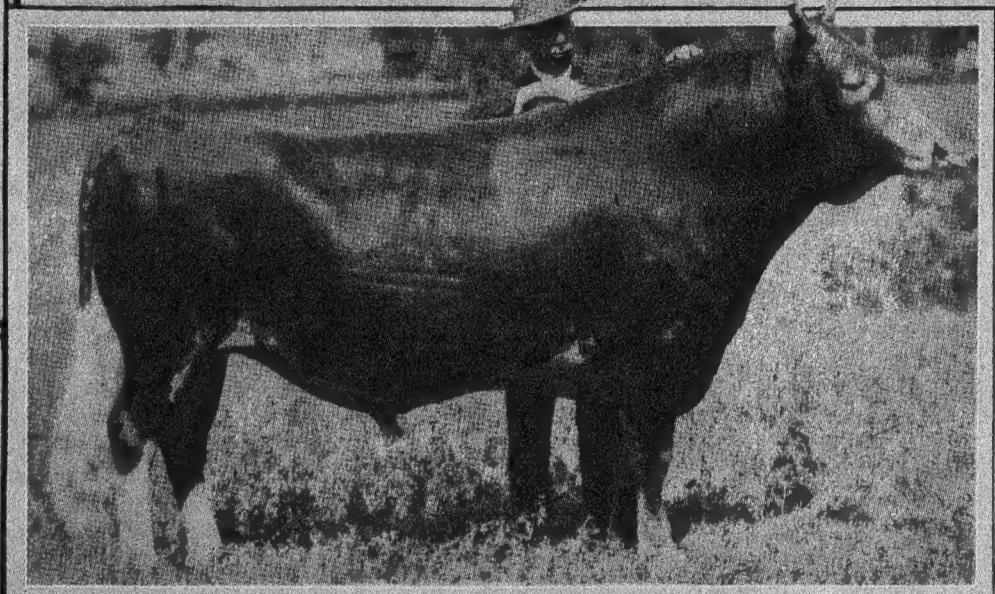


ABDOMINAL capacity, ability to handle rough feed, is secured through length and depth of body and spring of ribs.



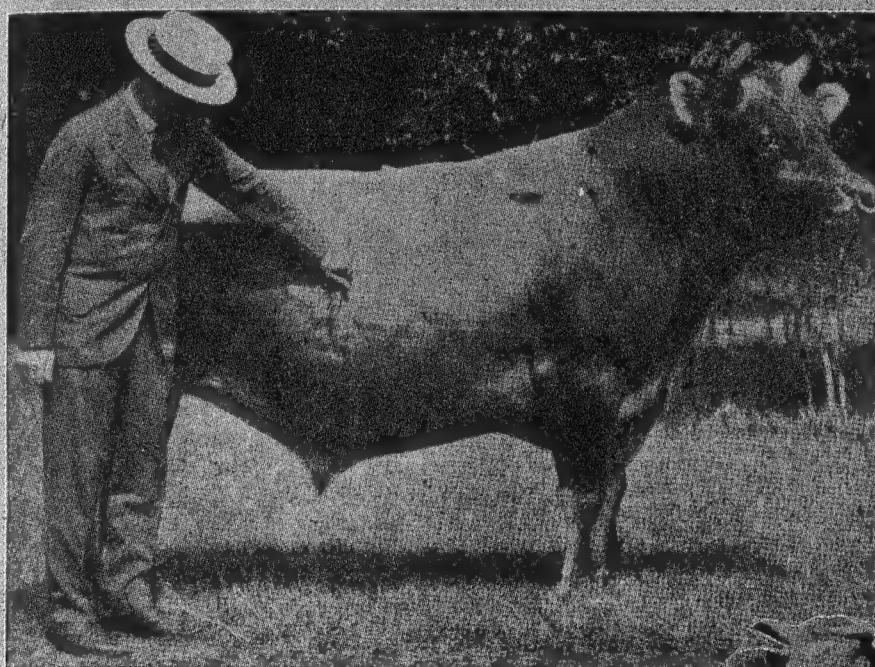
THE big producer must be a big eater. A good cow has a broad muzzle, which is indicative of ability to graze well and also to consume plenty of roughage. A large, open nostril is only another indication of good lung capacity.

The animals shown on this and the following page are good types of the four leading dairy breeds: Guernsey, Jersey, Holstein and Ayrshire. Compare these pictures with the average animal in an ordinary herd and you will get a good idea of what indicates quality and good breeding in dairy animals.



THE prepotent sire has the heavy crest, thick shoulder and deep, wide chest that show his ability to beget vitality in his offspring. Nothing effeminate can be allowed. He must look the part of "Head of the Herd." Good bulls are not coarse, but are heavy and masculine in every part.

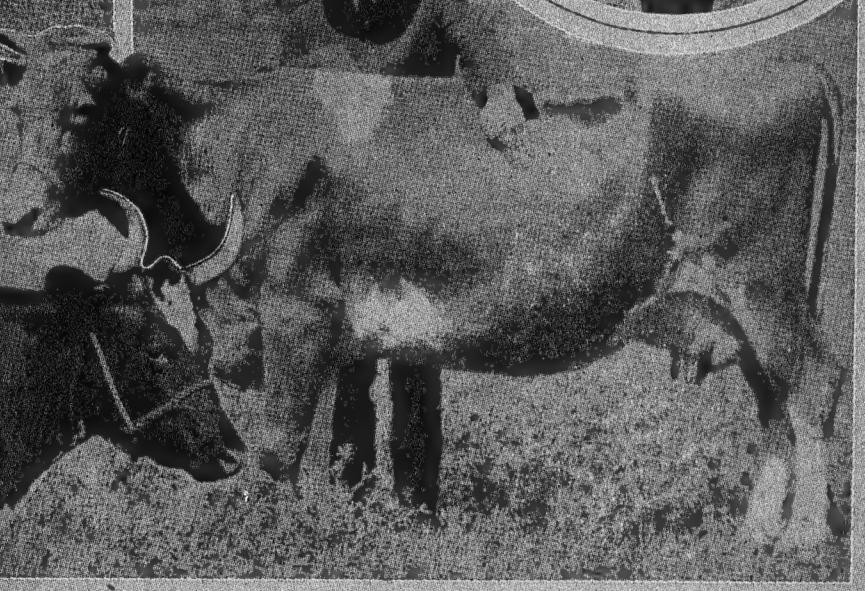
Picking the Best Dairy Cattle



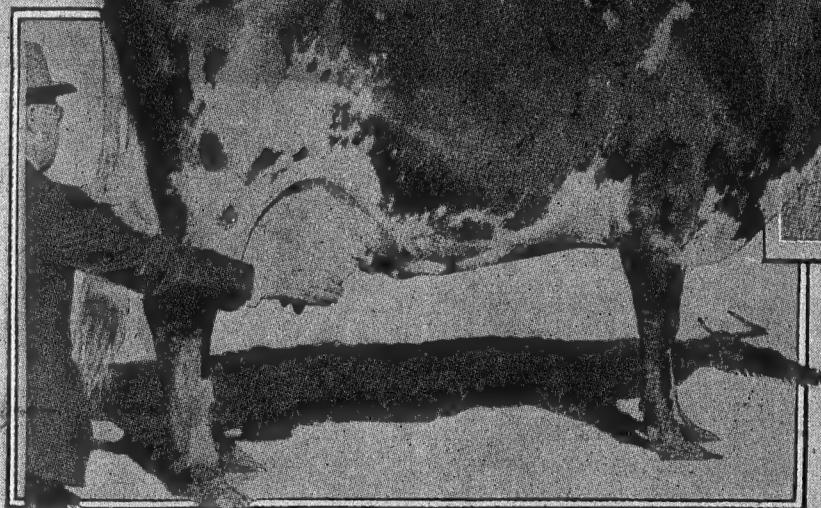
THE udder should be long from front to rear; the teats well placed, wide apart; the flesh elastic and pliable, as shown below.

A LOOSE, mellow, pliable skin, as shown at the left, is indicative of an efficient digestive system and general thrift and quality.

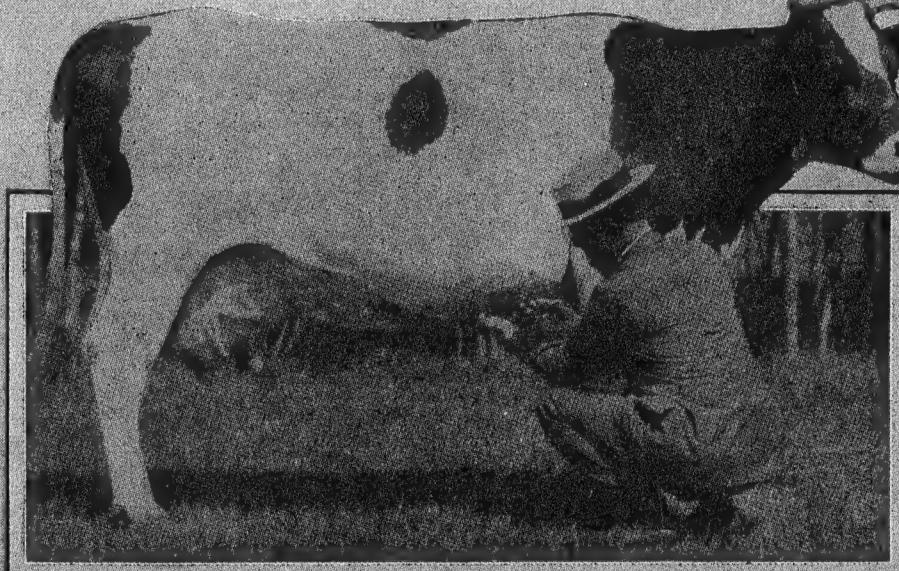
FEMININITY, alertness, strength and dairy temperament are all shown in this head and face. The cow has a highly individual countenance.



OPENNESS along the withers and ribs spaced widely apart indicate dairy capacity and a good keeper.



THE milk veins which carry blood from the udder are long, prominent, branching and elastic, and enter large milk wells, which the judge is showing below.



THE udder should be attached high and wide in the rear and the texture should be pliable. It should be elastic and soft, but not in the least fleshy. A big udder is not the sign of a good milker.

The Face in the Paper

By Edwin Baird

(It will be of interest to our readers to know that this story is by the author of "The Double Walled Secret." We are sure you will like it. Make yourself comfortable and enjoy it.)

CHAPTER I. Down on His Luck

THE January snow was heaped in Michigan avenue in mud-colored mounds, and Rufus K. Mitchell, only son of a famous millionaire, was working zestfully to clear them away. Two hundred others—mendicants, all—were also laboring to the common end. But Rufus was achieving more than any of them. He was like a thoroughbred hitched to a plow. Staunch training in every athletic sport while at college accounted for this.

He had shovelled perhaps half a wagon-load of the yellowish substance when he became aware that a strange man who had paused near the curb was gazing at him intently. He was round and fat, had the sleek, well-fed look of a chef, and wore a broadcloth overcoat with a Persian lamb collar. Presently, he picked his way around a snowpile, stepping with the catlike daintiness of a roly-poly gentleman, and paused before Rufus.

"My friend, what do they pay you for this work?" Rufus heaved a scoop of defiled snow upon the half-filled wagon and looked casually over his shoulder. Several of his ragged co-workers likewise stopped, glad of any excuse for a brief respite.

"Two dollars a day," said Rufus.

"Would you care to make \$50 this afternoon?"

Rufus blew on his hands and again plunged his scoop into the snow. "The two I get here," he said succinctly, "are no pipe dream."

The fat gentleman unbuttoned his overcoat, produced a corpulent bank-roll and peeled off a twenty-dollar treasury note, which he gave to Rufus. "An advance payment. Well!"

Rufus looked at the bill and then at the face of its donor. The bill was plainly genuine; the face was bland, ingenuous, almost childlike. He folded the money and put it into a small pocket of his coat. "Wait," he said, "till I report to the foreman."

When he returned the man on the sidewalk introduced himself as Homer Bassett. "Breakfasted?" he asked.

Rufus had known coffee and sinkers that morning, and said so. The fat man smiled. "Let's eat," he suggested; he led the way to the Whitestone Hotel, which was only a step from where they stood, and ordered a tasty breakfast.

When the waiter removed the nicked cover from a grilled tenderloin Rufus acquired a fresh interest in life, and later he found additional relief in sharing his woes with his host. And his woes were very real, despite his healthy youth and vigorous appetite.

"No," he said, in answer to queries, "I do not generally shovel snow for a living. This is my first whirl at it. I'll tell you how it was."

And he told Bassett his name and the following facts: His father, a noted New Yorker, had objected to his proposed engagement to an actress, and a week afterward she had mysteriously disappeared. Rufus had followed her as far as Chicago and there the trail had ended.

"I don't know why she left," he said. "It's baffling. She's a temperamental girl—you know the sort!—emotional, easily swayed, and something happened—I can't imagine what—to make her run away from me. But she's in or near Chicago, that much I feel. She has relatives here, or somewhere near here, and she's probably with them. And I'm going to find her—" He paused. He saw that his listener was bored. Then his thought reverted to the question that had started him on his story. "My cash gave out two days ago. I wired my father for more, but got no reply. This morning it became a question of work or starvation."

"Well," cut in the fat man, "let's

talk business." He took a business card from his vest pocket, and handed it to Rufus. "Here's what I want you to do: At three o'clock today go to the address written on this card and ask for Miss Gladys Naylor. Insist on seeing her. Don't let the servants bluff you. She'll be there I know. Tell her that her father has been seriously hurt—accidentally shot while cleaning a revolver—and that you—"

"One moment," interrupted Rufus. "Miss Naylor's father hasn't been hurt?"

"Of course not."

"But he will be?"

"Certainly not."

"I see. Go on, please."

"Tell her you're a doctor. Act the part. You can do it. She must go to her father at once, you understand? There'll be a motor for you and the chauffeur will know where to go. So will she. Her father is at his country place in Lake Forest. When you've escorted her there, maintaining a professional silence all the way, excuse yourself on a pretext, run back to the motor and beat it as fast as you can. You can get the remainder of your \$50 at my office tomorrow morning. My address is on that card. Everything clear now?"

"N-no—not quite." Rufus was gazing at the card, which stated that Mr. Bassett was a lawyer. "Why did you select me for this job?"

"You look like a gentleman, talk like a gentleman, and you're down and out."

"Still," demurred Rufus, deprecatingly, "I'm afraid you've guessed wrong, Mr. Bassett. I can't do this little job for you." He arose, took the twenty-dollar bill from his pocket and handed it to the fat man, and walked out.

CHAPTER II. The Face in the Paper

Heartened by his breakfast—the first decent one in several days—Rufus surged north in Michigan avenue against a beating snowstorm, and the blood in his veins tingled to his fingertips. The snow-shoveling gang had gone, so he bent his course toward his lodging-house.

The derby-hatted clerk behind the wire-screened desk gave him a letter, and when he opened it he found a postal money-order from his father for \$100, but when he read the letter his face went white with anger. He looked up from it and stared unseeing into the dank fog of tobacco smoke that hung always over the lodging-house "office" like the mist from an evil swamp. On a January day of snow and ice there is no spot more depressing than such a place, with its mildewed odors, its murky light, its dismal walls, its human derelicts. Rufus found it especially so just now.

A patriarchal tramp, soaked through and through with liquor, rose unsteadily from a near-by chair and wobbled away through the thickly packed crowd, and Rufus fell heir to his place, unconscious of three prior claimants. He wanted to think—he must think. What should he do? What could he do? . . . He leaned forward and covered his eyes with the palms of his hands, elbows resting on knees.

"What's the matter, boy?"

Slightly altering his position, Rufus opened one eye at the speaker—a middle-aged man in a frayed flannel shirt and a hand-me-down suit—who sat in the next chair.

"Down on your luck? Well, I've a couple of dimes, if that'll do you any good." He reached toward a pocket.

Rufus sat up, with a movement of dissent, and eyed the speaker speculatively. Once before that day he had savored a brief relief by unburdening his troubles. Why not again?

"I'm not bothered about money," he said. "It's a question of conduct that's worrying me."

The man looked interested. Rufus thereupon told him all, concluding with: "And just now I got a letter from my father, offering the usual parental forgiveness and telling me that it was he who made Lillie May run away. He warned her that if she married me she would ruin my career forever and ever. Said he would disown me. I've told you, my friend, that Lillie May is impressionable. After that, what else could she do but cut and run? Oh, it's tough! And not a word did she leave behind

her." Rufus could no longer sit still. He rose energetically.

"Troo wid dat stool, bo?" An unclean hand descended on the back of his vacated chair, and between him and it a tattered panhandler inserted himself.

"Take it!" rasped Rufus, and made off through the shoving throng before the middle-aged man could offer a word of condolence. He paused momentarily in the slush-filled street, while his wrath cooled down somewhat, then went to the post-office and cashed his money-order.

Next he made the rounds of the newspaper offices, and though he had tried their "personal columns" daily with no result, he tried them again, hoping devoutly. Later he visited the detective who had his case in hand and paid him an additional fee to pursue the fruitless search for Lillie May.

His rage had so cooled when again he hit the icy street that he distinctly felt the sting of the bitter day, and he started for the pawnshop where a week before his overcoat had gone to provide for barbershop and fresh linen, as well as for food and shelter. The owner and his wife were engaged at the rear of the pawnshop with a patron from Indiana, and Rufus awaited his turn beside a showcase near the front door. The showcase displayed an array of firearms of various shapes and sizes, and on top of the case lay an afternoon newspaper published that morning. Mechanically, Rufus unfolded the paper and looked at it. The journal was of the saffron sort. Staring back at him from the first page was the picture of a singularly handsome girl. He looked at the name beneath—Gladys Naylor!

Rufus quite forgot Lillie May as he raced through the accompanying "story." It was a good story—for a yellow newspaper. Miss Naylor was to be married tomorrow, her twenty-first birthday, to Allan Pebbles, "the well-known clubman and society man." Unless she was married by tomorrow, she would forfeit an avuncular legacy of \$200,000, and her cousin, Wilbur DeMuth, would profit thereby to the same extent.

The pawnbroker approached, and Rufus got his overcoat and started from the shop, the man trailing him with suggestions about ear-muffs, gunshoes, a second-hand suit of clothes, etc. Rufus stopped at the showcase and made a memorandum of Miss Naylor's address. As he folded the paper his eye chanced to linger on the arsenal seen through the glass. He pointed to a particularly large and vicious revolver, a Goliath of weapons.

"How much is that one?"

The pawnbroker took the revolver out. "It's a fine gun, brother, and worth \$25 of any man's money. As a special favor to you, understand, I'll let you have it for \$10."

Rufus bought it for \$5, and departed with it and a round of ammunition buttoned safely in his overcoat. But even after he had plowed a block through the snow, now blowing furiously, his quick thrill of excitement continued.

He scarcely knew where he was going, nor did he care, until he found himself suddenly near the Whitestone Hotel. He came to a pause; a rather thoughtful pause. Somehow, he was reminded of the revolver in his pocket, and with a slow return of the thrill that went with its purchase, he called a taxicab and drove to the home of Miss Gladys Naylor.

CHAPTER III. In Pursuit of the Face

A thin, peaked butler in green and gold livery opened the door.

"I'd like to see Miss Gladys Naylor," said Rufus.

"Miss Naylor is not at home," croaked the butler in a surprisingly deep voice.

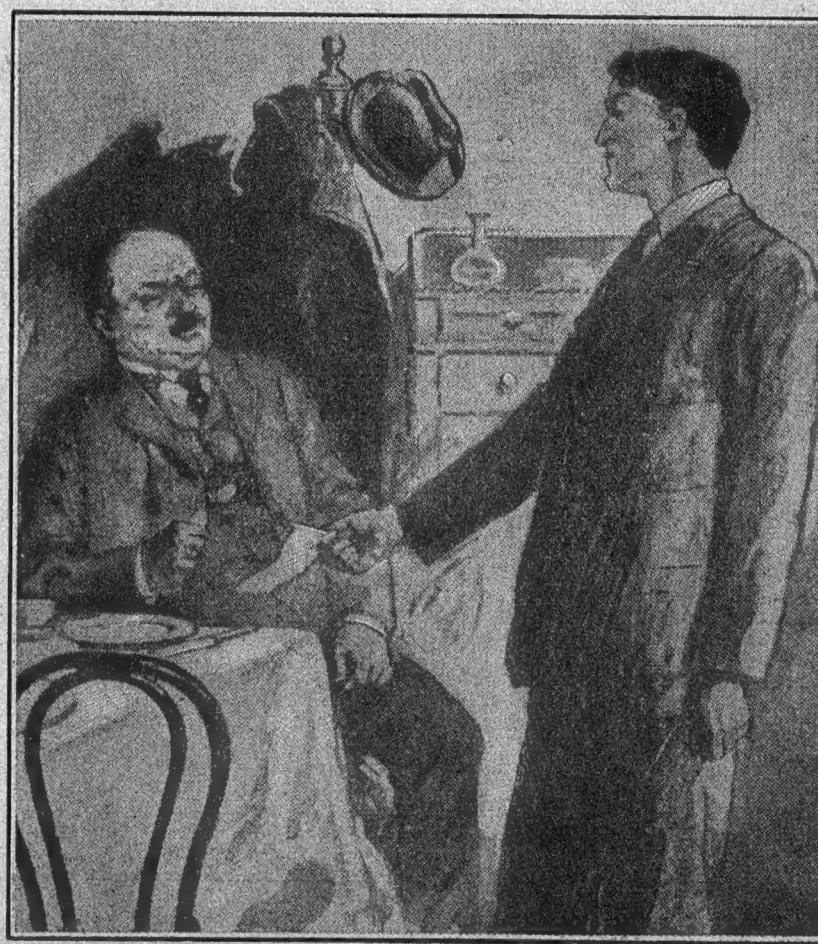
"Mrs. Naylor, then."

"Mrs. Naylor is dead."

"Mr. Naylor?"

"Not home."

Continued on Page 28



He arose, took the twenty-dollar bill from his pocket and handed it to the fat man.

United Farmers of Alberta

*Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta
by the Secretary*

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

THE Central office frequently receives requests from locals for assistance in obtaining loading platforms. The following is an extract from the Canada Grain Act describing how application should be made to the Secretary of the Board of Grain Commissioners, Fort William, Ont.:

"On a written application to the Board by ten farmers resident within 20 miles of the nearest shipping point, and on the approval of the application, the railway company shall, within the time hereinafter mentioned, erect and maintain at such point a loading platform as hereinafter described, suitable for the purpose of loading grain from vehicles direct into cars."

The period in each year within which the Board may receive such applications shall be between the 15th of April and the 15th of October, and the company shall not be compelled to build any such loading platforms between the first day of November and the first day of May following." — Section 189.

Says Farms Unmanned

The following letter from J. H. Johnston, Pakowki, under date July 2, graphically describes the condition in which some farms have been left by the drafting of men for the army:

"I am glad to see that the Union is taking up the cause of aggrieved farmers under the conscription act. Many farms in the South have been left without a man."

"Only yesterday, the writer was out south of Manyberries. On the North half of section 4, Township 4, Range 5, we found about 100 acres of crop, 90 of which was wheat, some of it in the shot blade and was being literally mown down by the gophers. Adjoining the wheat field was a pasture with four strong work horses which we learned have not been harnessed since some time in May, when Pte. H. A. Johnston, the last and only man on the farm was drafted. In the yard sits a complete set of farm implements. When will they be used again? Who will prepare the land for next year's crop?"

"This is only one of hundreds of such cases. Does our government see so much in sight that it can afford to shut down farming operations. We do not know of a pool hall, a restaurant or a place of business being closed down on account of the war, but farms are positively unmanned."

In the application of the Military Service Act the government gives consideration to cases where the man to be drafted is the sole support of otherwise helpless dependents. Hardship to the individual drafted is not considered a ground for exemption. It is regrettable however, in the interests of production which we believe is vitally important, that any farms should be left in the condition described above."

A Monster Picnic

The picnic held by the New Norway local was a complete success, being attended by over 1,000 people. The aim of the local in their picnic was more for educational than recreational, therefore the program consisted mainly of addresses. The speakers representing the U.F.A. were Director F. W. Smith, of Sedgewick and James Miner, of Bawlf. Both Mr. Smith and Mr. Miner delivered very able addresses on U.F.A. matters and their speeches were greatly appreciated by all. N. J. L. Bergin, of Wetaskiwin, was the next speaker and his address on U.F.A. and Socialism was of great interest. The last but not the least of the speakers was J. R. Knight, of Edmonton, his speech was very educating and much appreciated by the audience. The speakers were heartily thanked, and it is sincerely hoped that they will be in a position to be at the New Norway U.F.A. 1919 picnic.

Base-ball, Basket-ball and Children's Athletic sports were also on the program and thoroughly enjoyed. A monster McLaughlin decorated car parade arranged by L. E. Martin, of Camrose,

proved to be of great interest, some 30 decorated and undecorated McLaughlin automobiles taking part. The first prize was awarded to Joseph Neveu, secretary of the U.F.A. local at New Norway, his car being decorated with the allied flags and roses. Mr. Neveu donated the flags to the Red Cross Society of New Norway. These were immediately auctioned off by Mr. Martin, realizing \$15.50 for the Red Cross.

Stock Killed on Railway

The large number of enquiries coming in to the Central office regarding the liability of a railway company for animals killed on the right-of-way leads us to try to state briefly the law on this point.

The enquiry usually takes this form: "Where animals are lawfully running at large in a district where no By-law has been passed restricting such running at large, and get on the right-of-way because of defective cattle guards, and are killed, can the Railway company be made to pay damages?"

In Western Canada the judicial decisions were somewhat confusing until the case of Anderson & Eddy vs. C.N.R. was decided by the Court of Appeal of Saskatchewan (reported in Vol. 3, Western Weekly Reports, 1917, p. 145). The facts were that certain Shetland ponies had been turned out to run with other stock on a section between one and two miles from the railway crossing. It was perfectly lawful in that district to turn the animals out, but the cattle guards at the crossing had been taken up and they got on the right-of-way and were killed. The Court unanimously held that although the owner had a perfect right to turn the animals out to run at large, nevertheless, he did so wilfully, that is to say he did so intentionally and assumed responsibility for any damage suffered. The owners' action for damages against the railway company was dismissed. While this case is not binding on the Courts of Alberta and Manitoba it follows the best legal opinion, and it is submitted as correctly decided. Farmers, therefore, who turn their animals out to run at large cannot collect damages from the railway company where such animals get on the right-of-way and are killed no matter how defective the cattle guards are.

On the other hand where animals have been enclosed in a reasonably safe enclosure and break out, the railway company is liable, and can be compelled to pay damage. The question of whether such enclosure is reasonably safe is one of fact, and each case must stand on its own merit.—U.F.A. Legal Department.

U.F.A. Membership Drive

At Athabasca, owing to the secretary not receiving posters in time for advertising, the meeting was not as large as could have been wished for. There was a fair attendance however, with a few ladies present. Mr. Bredin spoke first on matters connected with the U.F.A., pointing out the need of support both moral and financial of the farmers if we were to attain the fullest measure of success as an organization in fighting for the farmer's rights and improving the social and economic conditions of rural communities. Miss Spiller addressed the ladies present on the U.F.W.A., and H. E. Flett gave a very fine address on the U.G.G. and the relationship between the commercial and educational organizations. Several questions were asked which were ably answered, and those who were present seemed interested and enthusiastic.

At Colinton the attendance was very small owing to practically no advertising having been done. Those who were present however, seemed interested. At

the close there was a discussion as to whether farmers should purchase their goods co-operatively through their organization, cutting out the local store-keeper or not, and several questions were asked in connection with same. This matter was handled in a very efficient way by Mr. Flett, I think to everybody's entire satisfaction.

At Morinville and Legal, which are French settlements, little English is spoken. At Morinville the meeting was held in an old church, which was crowded both upstairs and down. Mr. Belanger, the secretary, acted as interpreter.

At Legal we also had a crowded house. The meeting was held in the theatre.

At Clyde we had a good meeting which it was thought would result in a large increase of membership and also in one or two women's locals being formed.

At Westlock a picnic had been arranged on short notice, and a good crowd turned out. The men's local added 28 new members and the women's membership has also largely increased.

At each considerable interest and enthusiasm in the farmer's movement was shown.

Looked Liked Fiasco

J. W. Shutt, president of the Westlock local, writes:

"We had a successful U.F.A. meeting after all. When I saw the announcement in the paper and received the printed hand-bills, I got Mrs. Shutt to call a meeting of the U.F.W.A. to take up the matter. They decided for a picnic and a sticker to that effect was affixed to the notices and everyone who could be reached by phone was told to come to Westlock to register and to tell their neighbors to do so. Some of our men secured the ground and fixed up a refreshment booth. A special messenger was sent to Clyde on Friday to secure the speakers.

It was fine on Saturday and Messrs. Bredin and Flett and Miss Spiller became acquainted with the local officials whilst the people were arriving. Up to three o'clock it looked very like a fiasco, but half an hour later rigs and cars followed each other in rapid succession until the assemblage was the best we have ever had at a picnic, and everyone appeared to enjoy themselves and expressed themselves as much interested in the speeches, particularly the women with Miss Spiller's address. It was no doubt trying, speaking in the open, but her voice carried well, being clear and distinct.

Mr. Flett spoke in a most convincing manner. His style is just right for such meetings.

After the addresses a canvass was made for new members with satisfactory results. The U.F.W.A. made quite a little out of the refreshments, which will help them, as they are only just started.

Interest at Cereal

At the membership drive meeting held at Cereal, on June 25, there was a good turn out of farmers and keen interest was taken in the addresses of the different speakers.

Mrs. Stevenson, of Craigmyle, was the first speaker and addressed the meeting along general U.F.W.A. topics and later in the evening, organized a local branch of the U.F.W.A.

Rice Sheppard then spoke along general organization lines, showing what had been done and what had not been done.

R. S. Austin, of Ranfurly, was the next speaker and gave a general outline of the U.G.G. activities. There seemed to be a general impression as a result of the meeting that all should get in and push.

U.F.A. Briefs

Charles England, president of the Blackie local, generously gave several days time to the U.F.A. during the Calgary Exhibition, taking charge of the U.F.A. tent at the fair and actively canvassing farmers in the interests of the association. It is scarcely believable, but Mr. England found some farmers who had never heard of the U.F.A.

The tents loaned to the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. by the U.G.G. for the Edmonton and Calgary Exhibitions were made good use of, especially by the women and children who found them a pleasant retreat from the bustle of the fairs.

We wish every local officer of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. could have heard Mrs. Parlby's address to the secretaries' convention: Why do some locals fail while others succeed? Some of the causes were clearly set forth by Mrs. Parlby.

On the U.F.A. membership drive some of the speakers made inquiries at Leduc for M. W. Molyneaux, of the U.G.G. The natives did not seem to know anyone by this name until one bright spirit spoke up: "Oh, Potato Mike, you mean." Such is the glory of achievement!

Good use was made of the U.G.G. autos on the U.F.A. membership drive. Messrs. McRory and Molyneaux, are great chauffeurs and are said to have a "pull" with the police. Otherwise, how do they break records?

It is very refreshing to hear of rains in some parts of the province. E. Holt, secretary of the Strong Creek local, writing on July 1, from the West Peace River stated that they were having a plentiful supply of rain.

The Rosalind local held their picnic on June 27. The weather conditions were favorable and the event proved a great success. The proceeds were donated to the Red Cross. As a result of the membership drive 18 new members were enrolled, which brings their membership to over 50.

On U.F.A. Sunday, the Rev. Ings, of Daysland, gave an address to the members of the Rosalind local, taking as his text: "As you would that others do to you, do ye also unto them, for this is the law of the Gospel," which he handled in a very capable manner.

It is fortunate that darkies have a fondness for showy attire. When Rice Sheppard and Mr. Robinson got off the train at Lobstick, at 2:30 a.m., on the membership drive, there was not a soul in sight to direct them to the stopping place which is about a mile out in the bush. But for two negroes who were sitting on the platform and who were visible because they were wearing light colored suits, they might have had to camp on the trail all night.

The husband of the able president of the U.F.W.A. has the U.F.A. spirit. Mr. Parlby is very short of help, but at a few hours notice from the Central office got out and substituted on a week's campaign for a speaker who was unable to go.

The president of the U.F.W.A. is a stickler for punctuality. She says she married the most unpunctual man in the world.

Not one of the 80 meetings on the membership drive had to be cancelled owing to the speakers missing trains, and some trains had to be caught at unearthly hours.

At the last meeting of Friedenstal Local No. 39, Otto Bernstein, of Friedenstal was elected secretary and Matt Barthold elected president. The secretary reports no meetings were held during spring, but interest has now awakened and the season opened up last week with a well attended meeting.

Manitoba Grain Growers

The Marquette Campaign

A CONVENTION of the Marquette District Grain Growers was held in the Town Hall, Shoal Lake on June 14, 1912.

Delegates were present from Lavinia, Newdale, Strathclair, Shoal Lake, Foxwarren, Vista, Bethany, Decker and Silverton. A number of lady delegates were present.

The president, R. Dalgarro, occupied the chair, and in a brief address told what the meeting had been called for.

Colin Burnell gave an address on the aims of the organization and the coming campaign.

The following resolutions were passed: That this convention hereby endorses the action of the government in passing a law compelling every able bodied man to be engaged in some useful occupation and desires to ask the authorities to make the registration effective as quickly as possible, both for this season's harvest and for continued occupation during winter; for the production of livestock, which is greatly curtailed owing to shortage of labor.

That this convention desires to strongly protest against any compensation for loss of wheat trading, being paid to any grain dealer, other than those of the wheat export company.

Whereas, fixing the price of wheat has tended to the elimination of speculation in that commodity. We would urge that a price be fixed on oats and barley, at approximately the same ratio as to wheat values, thus bringing the product from these grains as closely as possible in conformity with the principle of excluding all undue profits between producer and consumer.

That pool-rooms be closed during the war, as being in the best interests of production.—F. Williamson, district secretary.

Cordova Meeting

A two weeks' series of meetings in Marquette district began on Monday, July 1, with a good meeting in Lorne-dale school under the auspices of the Cordova branch. There were present about 45, of whom nearly one-half were women. Mr. Shuttleworth, the president of the local association performed the duties of chairman in a most efficient manner. W. R. Wood, represented the provincial association, Mrs. Wie-neke, the Women's Section and P. S. Austin of Alberta, the business end of the movement. At the close of the meeting T. D. Taylor, of Minnedosa, the district director, conveyed the party to Minnedosa and saw them provided with comfortable quarters, and on Tuesday was promptly on hand with his fine car to take them to Tremaine and Riverdale and back again.

Tremaine and Riverdale

The meeting at Tremaine was held in the basement of their splendid school and was attended by teacher and pupils as well as the community generally, the total being about 50. The chair was occupied by J. Wilson, the local president. The Riverdale meeting was held in the evening with an attendance of about 40, of whom about 15 were women. In the absence of the president the chair was occupied by R. Shorrock, the secretary of the local association. At both these meetings interesting discussions followed the addresses and at Riverdale the kindly hospitality of the Grain Growers expressed itself in the provision of refreshments which all enjoyed at the close of the meeting. While not very strong in numbers, Tremaine and Riverdale gave evidence of being very much alive and on the job. On the following day the Shoal Lake picnic took precedence of all other events and subsequently the series is being continued in the western part of the district and along the C.N.R. line, east of Russell, with Messrs. Austin, Burnell and Wood and Mrs. H. Robinson, of Oakville, as speakers.

Shoal Lake Picnic

The Shoal Lake Grain Growers' picnic is now a well-established summer function and has come to be of almost provincial proportions. On Wednesday of last week in spite of the fact that no railway excursions were possible,

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

there was a fine turn out. Few larger assemblages of automobiles have ever been got together in the province. The arrangements as usual were very effectively handled by the local organization, and the various sporting events were enjoyed by enthusiastic crowds.

Rain commenced to fall in the afternoon just in time to give a hint to any who might otherwise forget that a program of addresses was to be given, and the hall was soon filled. Under the efficient chairmanship of Mr. Stevenson, the local president, a successful meeting was held. J. L. Brown, of Pilot Mound, was the first speaker, and his fine address was heard with universal appreciation. He dealt with the value of Grain Growers' principles and of the organization and with the necessity of maintaining both. He was followed by Mr. English, of Harding, who aroused much interest by his pungent criticism of various public conditions in Canada at the present time. The third speaker was Mrs. H. Robinson, who made an effective plea for the enrollment of women and presented a well-conceived argument in opposition to the tariff method of securing revenue and in favor of land values taxation. Mrs. Robinson is a new recruit so far as public campaigning is concerned, but is a clear and convincing speaker. Following her address P. S. Austin dealt with the place of the United Grain Growers Limited, in the farmers' movement and the necessity for maintaining both the business end and the educational and community end of the movement. W. R. Wood presented briefly the necessity for and the method of the present summer campaign and urged active participation on the part of local officers and members.

The picnic well maintained its already high level of popularity as a summer function for rural life and when the day closed with several heavy showers, bringing needed refreshment to the crops of the district, the farmers went home with the feeling that July 3 had been a good day for Shoal Lake and its neighborhood.

Hood Settlement

One June 24 Miss Roe, Mr. Burnell and Mr. Bayne continued the association campaign in addressing a picnic in the Hood Settlement, after which a local association was organized, with Mr. J. Earls as president and Mr. C. P. Forge as secretary. Three women were elected on the board of directors and the new association is looking forward to a successful career. At Arizona, there was a fair attendance on the afternoon of June 25. The local branch is looking forward to commencing the co-operative shipping of livestock. At South End in the evening, a small meeting was held under the chairmanship of Mr. J. W. Quinn and steps taken to call another meeting for July 15, when it is confidently expected that organization will be completed. South End has a number of individuals of the type of the chairman who are deeply interested in promoting the cause and their efforts will doubtless secure ultimate success.

Marquette, a Second Week

Marquette's second week was begun by Mrs. Robinson and Mr. Burnell, who had come east, after leaving Mr. Austin at Shoal Lake, and proceeded north to Sandy Lake for Monday afternoon. No meeting place had been arranged for, so after a little search, a local hall was engaged, in which a meeting of some 14 Ruthenians was secured. Considerable interest was manifested and plans laid for a second meeting to be held later. Erickson was the point allocated for the evening meeting, but following the heavy rain which had fallen, it was found impossible to reach

the place, this being the first point in the local series when the plans failed to be carried out.

The pleasant feature of this week's campaign was that from Sunday to Wednesday, the campaign party were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Burnell, of Strathclair. They simply adopted the group and gave them the freedom of their home, to wake or to sleep, to come in early or late, and to enjoy the unsurpassed table fare which a Canadian farmer's wife can provide. Two other Burnell homes in the neighborhood were kindly hospitable and the campaigners were unanimous in voting the Strathclair neighborhood a good place to go back to.

Oakburn and Elphinstone

Tuesday afternoon found the faithful "tank" bearing now in addition the general secretary of the association, speeding toward Oakburn. This is a bright little town in a fine farming district, a considerable portion of which is occupied by Ruthenians. They have among them a co-operative company organized under the Co-operative Associations Act of the province, and successfully operating a general store. Though only three years old their shares have rapidly increased in value from \$25 to over \$60. They have on hand a stock of about \$14,000, and last year had a turnover of some \$22,000. Much of the credit of their success is due to the efficient direction of their affairs by their manager, Mr. J. Ciupak. The Oakburn meeting held in a commodious community hall was a very good one, though the attendance was not large. There were some 28 or 30 present, of whom about one-quarter were women. Music, both vocal and instrumental, had been provided by way of variation and a very successful meeting was the result. The thoughtful arrangement for the meeting and the cordial hospitality of the local workers, made the visit to Foxwarren a very pleasant one. The party were interested to find that several real foxwarrens or rather fox farms have been established in the neighborhood and had a peep at two or three of the dusky beauties when they were being fed. Foxwarren has a wide-awake association and will have a creditable record.

Birtle and Foxwarren

The Birtle meeting held in the town hall was attended by about 50, of whom nearly 20 were women. As a shower was coming up the campaigners hurried westward at the close of the meeting so as to make sure of being on hand at Foxwarren for the evening. Here they were met by Mr. Burdette, who looked after their comfort and saw that hospitable entertainment was provided for them for the night, partly at his own home in town and partly at the home of R. J. Donnelly, the efficient secretary of the local branch. The meeting here was held in the assembly room of the new consolidated school, which is, by the way, one of the finest buildings of its kind in the province, having lighting, heating, ventilation, kitchen, playroom, etc. of the most up-to-date type. There was an attendance of about 100, of whom about one-quarter were women. Music, both vocal and instrumental, had been provided by way of variation and a very successful meeting was the result. The thoughtful arrangement for the meeting and the cordial hospitality of the local workers, made the visit to Foxwarren a very pleasant one. The party were interested to find that several real foxwarrens or rather fox farms have been established in the neighborhood and had a peep at two or three of the dusky beauties when they were being fed. Foxwarren has a wide-awake association and will have a creditable record.

Binscarth

Piloted by Mr. Burdette, the party reached Binscarth a little before noon on Saturday. Here also the local workers looked very kindly after the comfort of the speakers. The meeting in the afternoon was a very satisfactory one, the attendance being about 100. After having tea at the hospitable home of Mr. Honey the party proceeded eastward and dropping Mr. Burdette at Foxwarren, reached the Burnell home at Strathclair about 9 p.m. Just how it came that Rapid City, Minnedosa, Neepawa and Carberry were included in the home trip is one of the mysteries, but in the learning of provincial geography a matter of a few miles is a small affair. The work of the week was distinctly encouraging, and the Marquette district will not be behind when the summing up of campaign results comes to be made.

For You to Quote

I believe that this impulse to collective service can satisfy itself only under the formula that mankind is one state of which God is the undying king, and that the service of men's collective needs is the true worship of God.—Wells.

It is a fine thing to see our cities built up, but not at the expense of the country districts. The healthy thing to see is the building up of both the country and city go hand in hand. It is a good thing to encourage in every way any tendency which will tend to check an unhealthy flow from the country to the city.—Roosevelt.

The world is too small, civilization has gone too wide, life is too complex for the United States or Canada or any other civilized democracy to live apart and untouched by the barbaric remnants of the old world.—Macdonald.

Either government must manage the railways, or the railways must manage the government. There is no escape. To refuse one horn of the dilemma is to be impaled on the other.—George.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Grain Growers at Exhibition

SASKATCHEWAN'S greatest event, the Regina Exhibition, will this year be greater than ever before, and certainly as far as the Saskatchewan G.G.A. is concerned, nothing approaching in magnitude this year's effort has ever before been attempted.

An entire building has been secured by the association for its exhibit, and the most will be made of the space placed at our disposal. The building secured is that numbered six in the cut given on this page, and the space at command will be used to the best advantage. The size of the building is 100 ft. by 50 ft. On the south side will be an exhibit of groceries; the whole measuring 70 ft. in length. On the east side will be the dry goods section, and on the west a display of woven wire fencing. In the centre of the hall will be sections devoted to buggies and belts; lumber and builders supplies, ranges, boilers and heaters, wringers and washing machines and harness, while in the centre of all will be the general rest room. On the north side of the building will be located the offices of the machinery, lumber and general trading departments, the organization department, parcel check room, and the ladies rest room. The latter will be in charge of Mrs. McNaughtan, provincial secretary of the Women's Section, and others of the leading women of the movement. No arrangements have been made this year for the care of children in our building, but mothers bringing babies may leave them in charge of lady members of the St. John's Ambulance Association in the building under the grand-stand. The latter is a new structure, and is fire-proof, being built of steel and concrete, and will contain seating accommodation for 7,000 people.

The whole of the arrangements in connection with our own exhibit are in the capable hands of W. H. Reed, head of the grocery department, Winnipeg, and A. Atkinson, of the Central office staff, and these gentlemen may be depended on to make them as complete as possible. The whole building will be as bright and attractive as decorations and brilliant lighting can make it, and our members and also the shareholders of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, are invited to make it their headquarters during their visit.

Beautiful Carlyle Lake

If Saskatchewan contains another spot so beautiful as Carlyle Lake the writer has not yet seen it. Except in Muskoka—the "Highlands" of Ontario—with its beautiful deep fresh water lakes studded with their myriad emerald islands each with its rugged cliffs and its own dense virgin woodland, I know of nothing so pretty, so restful, and so delightful as this beautiful "Highlands" of Southern Saskatchewan.

Travelling for hundreds of miles on level prairie land and coming suddenly upon "White Bear" Indian Reserve with its rugged hills, its scores of deep blue fresh water lakes, and its miles upon miles of trackless virgin forest, one is reminded of that delightful Irish song which picture the Emerald Isle as "A little bit of Heaven dropped from out the sky one day" and "sprinkled with star dust" to make its beautiful little lakes. Standing on Hart Mountain, our party counted more than 20 of these little lakes, each with its sandy beach and its thickly wooded shores. Be-

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

yond the lakes the hill, and the deep green forest, our view met the boundless western wheat plains, and without field glasses we could make out no less than ten towns on four different lines of railway.

Among the many advantages of this place as a summer resort, in addition to its splendid hotel accommodation, are its ready accessibility by motor car, its excellent fishing and boating, its climbing, and its sylvan-shaded forest paths, its beaver dams and berry patches, and always the lure of its forests and lesser lakes. Deer and Moose are to be found though they may not be shot.

The people of Saskatchewan, and especially the farmers, do not know, as they ought to know, of this wonderful oasis of scenery and rest placed in the midst of our great plains. Of the many farmers present at the week-end Grain Growers' rally held here July 6-8, all were enthusiastic when they left. "This spot has not seen the last of me"; "We cannot both leave the farm at one time, but I am leaving my tent and sending my wife and the boys up as soon as we get home"; and "A month here would add years to my life," were characteristic remarks, and no one was surprised at the unanimous vote to make the rally here an annual affair.

One speaker stated that "the farmers merited a little holiday at this place." Another affirmed that they could not afford to do without it, that no one requires more of such a change from the constant and close application to his work than the farmer, and especially the farmers wife. No one can do full justice to his work unless he gets away from it occasionally, fills his mind for a time with other thoughts, and thus gets a proper perspective and sense of comparativity. We should, and probably will, see a couple of thousand people from the farms at our rally next summer at "Beautiful Carlyle Lake."—J. B. Musselman.

Meeting at Lashburn

The following letter has come to hand from the secretary of the Newlands G.G.A.:—

"Enclosed is money order for \$30.20, profits of picnic on June 28, which please hand to the Returned Soldier Welcome and Aid League. Owing to showery weather, the gathering was not as large as expected but an enjoyable time was spent by those present. Our last meeting, with an attendance of 30, was held on June 19. Ladies were specially invited, and Mrs. R. Taylor, one of the direc-

tors of the Women G.G., gave a short address, showing why they should join the association. The result was gratifying. All those present promised to become members, about a dozen names being added to our list. The subject chosen for the evening was 'The G.G.A. as a movement towards democracy,' and an interesting discussion ensued, being participated in by most of those present."—George H. Hannant, sec.

Chatham Annual Picnic

The annual picnic of the Chatham local of our association took place on Tuesday, July 9, at Horse Shoe Lake. The day was a glorious one, adding greatly to the enjoyment of those present.

Lunch was taken at one o'clock, after which the Rev. Jackson opened the proceedings. Mr. Orchard, director of district 8, motored over from Watrous in order to be present, and gave a most enjoyable address, after which D. J. Christie, of Bladworth brought that part of the program to a close with a few remarks. The sports in the latter part of the afternoon were well patronized, and in the evening the Lothian school was crowded for the dance. The proceeds amounted to the sum of \$94.90 which has been forwarded to the Central office for transmission to the Red Cross Society.

Requests for New Locals

Many of the unorganized farmers of the province are at present showing a desire to join the association. A meeting with this object in view has recently been held at Pelly, and a committee was appointed with a view to effecting organization at an early date.

A request for assistance in the formation of a branch has also reached the Central office from Glenrose, from which place R. A. Lambert writes to say they have a school house convenient for the holding of meetings. We are glad to see these indications of the get-together spirit and shall be pleased to help in any way we can.

Central as a Labor Bureau

The manner in which the Central office can be of service to our members in the character of a bureau of labor has recently been exemplified. The failure of the crop in certain districts has, unfortunately, for the farmers them-

selves, set an amount of fully experienced labor at liberty, while in other districts where crops are good help is required. Requests for assistance have come to the office from the office of the districts in question, and the staff has been able to put the farmers wanting help into touch with those wanting employment.

The Central office could be of considerable assistance in this direction, and it is hoped that members in need of help will not hesitate to avail themselves of the facilities thus provided.

Girvin Resolution

At a meeting of the Girvin G.G.A. recently held in Girvin, the following resolution was passed:

"That whereas the Dominion government has seen fit to conscript experienced farm labor, thereby greatly hampering farming operations, and whereas the price of wheat has been set thereby limiting the wages that can be paid without loss, and whereas in former years exorbitant wages have been demanded and farmers have bidden against each other in order to secure help; resolved, that the government be asked to ensure a sufficient number of men to harvest and thresh the crop and to set a maximum legal wage, that the rate recommended be 40 cents per hour, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Hon. C. A. Dunning."—W. N. Birkitt, sec.

Patriotic Contributions

We have pleasure in acknowledging the following generous contributions, which have been received at the Central office, and will be forwarded to the funds for which they are intended, viz:—

Goodlands G.G.A., Red Cross	\$150.00
Eastview Rally, Red Cross	80.90
Waldorf W.G.G.A., Y.M.C.A.	109.00

At a meeting of the Dafoe local, No. 9 the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

"That whereas the price of wheat is fixed at \$2.21 and the prices of farm machinery and working materials have increased disproportionately to the present prices of wheat, the Dafoe G.G.A. ask that the fixed price be advanced to \$3.00 or that the government control of prices be relinquished."—Jno. A. MacKay, sec.

Note.—It is distinctly to be understood that the Central association does not necessarily endorse the above.

Mrs. W. H. Chrysler, secretary of the Yorkton W.G.G.A. has sent to the headquarters of the Red Triangle Fund a donation amounting to the sum of \$53.50, given by the members of the section. The women of Yorkton are to be congratulated, as this is the second donation by them to this particular fund.

The Floradale local and Nokomis local held a very successful rally at the farm of R. J. Johnson, on July 6. Mr. Orchard, district director, very ably filled the position left vacant by the absence of the speakers, Prof. W. W. Swanson, H. W. Wood and H. H. McKinney, who were unable to attend. The help of the band and an extra good set of bagpipes and other musical numbers made it a rally that will be remembered for a long time.—H. E. E. Seldon, sec.



Plan of the Exhibition Grounds, Regina. The building marked "6" will be entirely occupied by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

Edmonton Stages Successful Fair

THE Edmonton Summer Fair, held from July 8 to 13, was an entire success. There was a good display of livestock, good amusements, a good crowd, and good weather. The fair was opened by Jas. D. McGregor, of Brandon, Man., the Western food controller, who in the course of an able speech, dwelt particularly on the great possibilities which lay ahead of Edmonton district and the North country generally in the development of the livestock industry.

And, however short other parts of the province and of the sister provinces may be in crop and feed this fall, everything in the meantime points to a good crop in Northern Alberta. Farmers in this part of the province are jubilant over crop prospects, and this happy state of affairs was without a doubt, accountable to a large degree for the magnificent attendance which the surrounding districts accorded the Edmonton Summer Fair of 1918. All record attendances at previous fairs were smashed, and the financial end of the undertaking was assured by the third day.

The exhibits of horses and cattle were perhaps not quite as large as at some former fairs, but the quality was first-class. As for sheep and hogs, the exhibits far exceeded previous years, and the quality was of the very best. Out of all the exhibitors of hogs, only one came from outside the Edmonton district; this is something Edmonton may well be proud of. There is no doubt, but that Edmonton has special advantages in this direction and she should not be slow to make her sheep and hog sections the best of any show in the Dominion. More barns are necessary for these particular sections another year, and the extra space will be appreciated by exhibitors.

The boys' and girls' livestock sections are receiving the earnest attention of the Edmonton show directorate, and this is another phase of their exhibition, which promises to develop rapidly.

The industrial section was well patronized. There was a fine health exhibit by the provincial government, another particular section which should be given free scope and encouragement, as the question of public health is one which should occupy the attention of all serious-minded men and women. Every attention is being paid to the health of stock, and often too little to the welfare and health of the people. But the directors of Edmonton exhibition have given their assurance that the provincial government's efforts in this direction will in future have their unqualified co-operation.

There was also a good poultry show, a fine machinery display, good races,

Splendid Livestock Exhibits, Fine Attractions, Good Weather, and a Big Attendance Contribute to the Success of Northern Alberta's Summer Show

platform attractions, etc., every detail of which eager crowds enjoyed from morning till nearly the next morning. It was undoubtedly a source of great satisfaction to Manager Stark and his staff to see a year's work culminate in the most all-round successful show ever held at Edmonton, and it must be admitted that their tact and courtesy, and never failing readiness to help exhibitor and visitor alike, in a very large measure contributed to the smoothness and success, with which event after event passed off.

The judges of the various branches were as follows:

Clydesdales, James Torrance, Markham, Ont.; Percherons, Isaac Beattie, Brandon, Man.; Belgians, A. Galbraith, Spokane, Wash.; Shorthorns, John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont.; Herefords, R. J. Kinzer, Kansas City; Aberdeen-Angus, Prof. Dowell, University of Alberta, Edmonton; Dairy Cattle, G. H. Hutton, Lacombe; Sheep, Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Ont.; Swine, W. J. Elliott, Olds, and G. E. Day, Guelph.

The work of the judges was expeditiously done, there was a few differences of opinion with the ringside, but nothing of a particularly serious nature.

THE CLYDESDALES

The Clydesdale show was not quite up to the standard in point of numbers, which is usually seen at Edmonton. There were few local exhibitors forward, but what was lacking in numbers was fully made up for in quality. The following had entries at this show: John Prowse, Cluny, Alta.; A. L. Dollar, High River, Alta.; Thorburn & Riddle, DeWinton, Alta.; E. Broder, Horse Hills, Alta.; Norman McInnes, Islay, Alta.; Tom Rawlinson, Innisfail, Alta.; L. Rye, Edmonton, Alta.; W. D. McLennan, Calgary; Sam Johnston, Calgary; J. W. Durno, Calgary; Chas. Ball,

Lougheed; W. J. Roebuck, Islay; and Geo. H. Cresswell, Edmonton.

The Stallion Classes

In the aged class, Thorburn & Riddle's "Scotland's Splendour" had an easy win over Broder's entry, "His Majesty," which was shown in only fair condition. In three-year-olds, Dollar was first with "Scotland's Seal," Prowse second on "Nonpareil Lad" and McInnes third, on "Prince of Drumflower." In two-year-olds, Dollar was first and second with "Clifton Heir" and "Scotland's Cross"; Durno was third on "Blacon Count," and Rawlinson fourth on the good thick colt "Monteagle Model."

Yearlings.—Prowse's Calgary winner "Nonpareil Blend" was again first here, also winning the Alberta Clydesdale futurity, with "Argyle Perfection," the winner of this class at Calgary, and owned by McLennan, was third here, but this filly moved indifferently. Rawlinson, of Innisfail, was fourth with "Blythe Lady."

Foals.—First, Thorburn & Riddle; second and fourth, Rye; third, McLennan. Rye won the prize for Clydesdale mare and two of her progeny, while Prowse won the class for three, the progeny of one registered stallion.

Championships

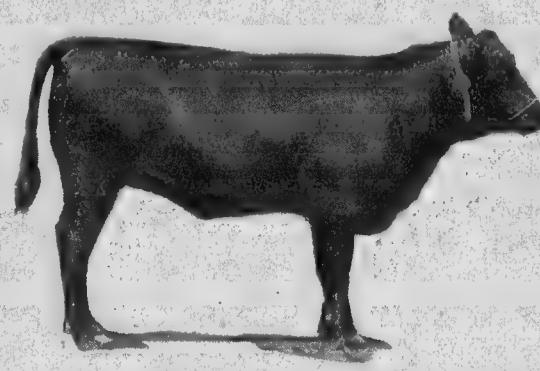
Thorburn & Riddle's "Nell of Aikton" won the open and grand, with "Maggie Fleming" reserve. The Canadian-bred championship went to Rye's "Queen Benedict," with Prowse's "Nonpareil Model" reserve. The Calgary champion mare "Princess of Mount Pleasant," did not get into the honors here, she moved indifferently, and appeared very "dumpy." At the same time, however, she might have been given the reserve honor.

THE PERCHERONS

The Percheron show was not quite so large here as at Calgary, several of the Calgary exhibitors having gone home from there. However, the strings of George Lane & Co., Calgary; Robinson Bros., Ferintosh; Layzell & Parr, Calgary; and R. F. Dygert, Lethbridge, provided good competition.

The Awards

Aged Stallions.—First, Layzell & Parr on "Eugene"; second, third and fourth, Dygert on "Blockey News" and "Kapon." Three-year-olds, first, Robinson Bros. on "Promotor"; second, Dygert on "Historian." Two-year-olds, first, Lane & Co. on "Oyama." Yearlings, Lane & Co., first, second, third, and fourth on "Paragon," "Perfection," "Pershing," and "Haya,"



"Violet of Glenrose," Aberdeen-Angus Jr. Heifer Calf. First in her class at Calgary and Second at Edmonton. Bred, Owned and Exhibited by S. C. Pritchard, Camrose, Alta.



"Scotland's Seal," Three-year-old Clydesdale Stallion.

First in his class and Grand Champion of the breed at Calgary; First and Reserve at Edmonton. Owned and Exhibited by A. L. Dollar, High River, Alta.



"Nora Belle," by "Halifax," Three-year-old Percheron Mare.

First in her class and Champion Female of the breed at Calgary and Edmonton. Bred, Owned and Exhibited by Geo. Lane & Co., Calgary. Sold to University of Alberta, Edmonton.

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all of which entries occupied similar positions at Calgary.

Females.—Brood Mare with foal at side, first, Robinson Bros. on "Doris." Dry Mares, first, Dygert's "Limonade"; second, Robinson Bros., "Kashab"; third, the same exhibitors "Hillary Helix"; fourth and fifth, Dygert on "Lady Carnot" and "Black Beauty." At Calgary the first mare mentioned was fifth, the second first, and the third, sixth. Three-year-old fillies, Lane & Co., first and second on "Norah Belle" and "Nightingale." Two-year-olds, Lane & Co., first on "Olive"; second on "Flossie" and third on "Opal." The second and third placings in this class were reversed at Calgary. Yearlings, Lane & Co., first, second third and fourth on "Pride of Pekisko," "Polly," "Havana," and "Hazel." Three the progeny of one registered stallion, Lane & Co. first and second on the progeny of "Halifax."

Championships

Stallions.—Open, Layzell & Parr "Eugene"; reserve, Lane & Co., "Oyama," Canadian-bred champion, Lane & Co., on "Oyama," with reserve on "Paragon." Females.—Open and Grand, Lane & Co.'s, "Olive," Canadian-bred championship, Lane & Co. on "Olive," "Pride of Pekisko" taking the reserve.

Lane & Co. won the big majority of the Percheron specials.

SHIRES

Although only two exhibitors were forward to represent this good breed, Tom Rawlinson, of Innisfail, and J. W. Forster & Sons, of Nantley, Alta., yet the showing they made was excellent. The young stock of the latter exhibitor was most praiseworthy, and reflects special credit on the firm as breeders of good drafters. Both Forster and Rawlinson showed several good mares, possessing the necessary bone and quality. The placings were a little changed here in one or two of the classes from the previous show at Calgary, but Forster & Sons secured the major portion of the honors in the younger classes in both sexes. Rawlinson won in the aged stallion and three-year-old classes. Forster & Sons had the first three placings in the two-year-olds, and first in the yearlings. The latter also won first, second and third in the brood mare class, and second and third in the dry mares, Rawlinson securing the red ribbon in the latter class and also open female championship with "Narcissus Gem," a big, drafty, good-moving well-finished mare. Forster & Sons won the stallion championship with "Colony Warrior," a two-year-old of a popular type, with ample bone and good joints, also a first-class mover. This same firm had the reserve female championship in "Coulee Conqueress," a wide, substantial heavy-framed durable mare, and a straight stepper.

BELGIANS

The exhibit of Belgian horses was very small, only two exhibitors being forward. The Mance Farming Co., Mance, Alta., were first in aged class with "Marquis," a big, well-topped horse, which was also made male champion of the breed. R. F. Dygert, Lethbridge, was second and reserve with "Garabaldi Degeray."

The Mance Farming Co. had two good mares "Fairy Footprint" and "Arlette de St. Bavon," first and second in the aged mare class, the first named animal acquiring the championship honor.

THE SHORTHORNS

The Shorthorns were a very good show here, although the entries were not so numerous as at Calgary. There were, however, a few local entries, while the Hon. Duncan Marshall, had a few additional animals forward, the splendid merit of which changed around quite a few of the placings of the previous show. The following were the exhibitors in addition to the Minister of Agriculture for the Province; J. J. Elliott, Guelph, Ont.; Chas. Ball, Lougheed; John Barron, Carberry; Jos. Oliver, New Lunnion; Wm. Melnyk, Chipman; G. R. Ball, Strathcona; G. W. Wren, Bremner; The Beaver Securities Co. Ltd., Edmonton; and W. C. Short, Gwynne. The majority of the local entries, however, were not in show shape, and could not hold their own with the well-fitted animals. At the same time,

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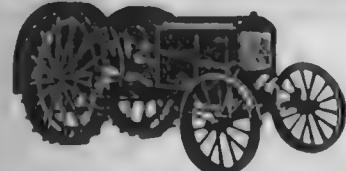


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it is gratifying to see these local men turn out and support their show, as it is only by coming up against the more experienced show-men and observing what is required in type, style and finish of animal, that they will be able to hold their own in the show rings of the future.

Awards

Aged Bulls—1, Elliott, "Newton Loyalist"; 2, Barron, "Augustus Star." Bull, Two Years—1, Ball, "Kibblean's Champion"; 2, Oliver, "Gold Brook." Senior Yearlings—1, Marshall, "The General"; 2, Barron, "Jubilee Star"; 3, Elliott, "Orange Clipper." Junior Yearlings—1, Marshall, "Dale Viscount"; 2, Elliott, "Challenger"; 3 and 4, Barron, "Oakland Star 2nd" and "Morning Star"; 5, Short, "Meadow Lawn Diamond."

Senior Calf—1, Barron, "Star of Hope"; 2, Elliott, "Newton Perfection"; 3 and 4, Marshall, "Count Cumberland" and "Dale Gladiator"; 5, Elliott, "Newton Crystal." Junior Calf—1, Marshall, "Valiant Dale"; 2, Barron, "Conqueror"; 3, Elliott, "Conqueror Crown"; 4, Barron, "Blythe Comet"; 5, Uren, "Brookdale Laird."

Senior and Grand Championship—1, Elliott, "Newton Loyalist"; reserve, Marshall, "Dale Viscount."

Junior Championship—Marshall, "Dale Viscount"; reserve, Barron, "Star of Hope." Aged Cow with Calf at Side—1, Uren, "Heather Queen"; 2, Barron, "Fairview Jubilee Queen"; 3, Oliver, "Lady Sunny-side"; 4, Elliott, "Rosalie 2nd."

Three-Year-Old Cow with Calf at Side—1, Elliott, "Roan Lady"; 2, Short, "Boyne Lady"; 3, Uren, "Buttercup"; 4 and 5, Uren, "Melody" and "Lavinia Queen."

Two-Year-Old Heifers—1, Elliott, "Rosa Hope"; 2, Short, "Diamond Maid"; 3 and 4, Barron, "Lavender 4th" and "Lady Isabel."

Senior Yearlings—1, Barron, "Oakland Baroness"; 2, Marshall, "Victoria 73rd"; 3, Barron, "Cicely's Gem"; 4, Short, "Meadow Lawn Claret 2nd"; 5, Elliott, "Graceful Lady."

Junior Yearlings—1, Elliott, "Emma 2nd"; 2, Short; 3, Elliott, "Rosaline 2nd"; 4, Short; 5, Oliver, "Favorite."

Senior Calf—1, Barron, "Lavender Maid 47th"; 2, 3 and 4, Elliott, "Orange Maid," "Augusta of Langbank" and "Princess Emmeline"; 5, Barron, "White Heather."

Junior Calf—1, Elliott, "Brawntch Rose 2nd"; 2, Barron, "Emma's Princess." Open and Grand Championship—Elliott, "Rosa Hope"; reserve, Barron, "Fairview Baroness Queen."

Junior and Reserve Championship—Barron, "Oakland Baroness" and "Lavender 47th."

Groups—Three, the Get of One Bull—1, Barron; 2, Marshall; 3, Elliott; 4, Barron.

Two, the Progeny of One Cow—1, Marshall; 2, Barron; 3, Elliott; 4, Barron. Senior Herd—1, Elliott; 2, Barron; 3, Oliver.

Junior Herd—1, Barron; 2 and 3, Elliott. Three Calves Under One Year—1, Barron; 2, Elliott; 3, Marshall; 4, Elliott.

THE HEREFORDS

The herd of Frank Collicut, Willow Springs Ranch, Crossfield, did not come to Edmonton, so the Curtice Cattle Co., Calgary; L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont.; and G. E. Tuller, Midnapore, Alta., with the addition of a local entry from the Mance Farming Co., Mance, Alta., and Jos. Oliver, New Lunnion, fought matters out between themselves.

Awards

Aged Bulls—1, Curtice Cattle Co., "Beau Perfection 48th"; 2, Clifford, "Brae Real 6th."

Bull, Two Years—1, Curtice, "Beau Donald 192"; 2, 3 and 4, Clifford; 5, Mance Farming Co.

Senior Calf—1, Fuller, "Britisher Fairfax"; 2, Curtice, "Beau Donald 215"; 3, Clifford, "Alvin Fairfax 2nd."

Grand Championship—"Beau Perfection 48th"; reserve, "Beau Donald 192."

Junior Championship—"Britisher Fairfax"; 2, Curtice, "Belle Perfection 45th"; 3, Oliver, "Melrose Ethel." Cow with Calf at Side—1, Oliver, "Christmas Babe"; 2, Curtice, "Belle Perfection 48th."

Two-Year-Old Heifers—1, Curtice, "Belle Perfection 236"; 2, Clifford, "Florence Fairfax"; 3 and 4, Mance Farming Co.

Senior Yearlings—1, Clifford, "Perfection Lass 5th."

Junior Yearling—1, Clifford, "Della"; 2, Curtice.

Senior Calf—1, Clifford, "Miss Brae Real 18th"; 2, Curtice.

Junior Calf—1, Clifford, "Lady Armour Fairfax"; 2, Curtice.

Grand Champion Female—Clifford, "Perfection Lass 5th."

Senior Champion Female—Clifford, "Miss Armour Fairfax."

Junior Champion Female—Clifford, "Perfection Lass 5th."

Three Animals the Get of One Sire—1, Curtice; 2, Clifford.

Two animals the Progeny of One Cow—1 and 2, Curtice; 3, Clifford.

Graded Herd—Curtice.

Breeder's Herd—Clifford.

Three Calves Under One Year—1, Curtice; 2, Clifford; 3, Oliver.

THE ABERDEEN-ANGUS

J. D. McGregor, Brandon; Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont.; A. E. and E. S. Clemens, Sedgewick; and S. C. Pritchard, of Camrose, Alta., again came together here. The Glencarnock herd is splendidly fitted, and took leading honors all through with the exception of the aged bull class, where Bowman won with "Young LeRoy," Pritchard was second with "Rosadore of Glencarnock" and Bowman third with "Beauty's Le Roy." Bowman won first and third in senior bull calves, and second in senior yearlings and junior calves. Pritchard had a nice entry, first in the three-year-old cow class, with Clemens second.

McGregor had the rest of the firsts in all the classes, and all the championships with the exception of the senior which went to Bowman's "Young LeRoy." The Alberta exhibitors did very well in the female classes and strong competition is to be looked from them in future shows. The McGregor herd won all the group prizes.

HOLSTEINS

The only exhibitors of the "black and white" were Clark & Sims, of Argyle, Man.; Joseph H. Laycock, Okotoks, Alta.; and George Bevington, Winterburn, Alta., each of whom brought out a fine herd. Special mention must be made of the Winterburn herd, the animals especially in the younger classes, were well-fitted and altogether a uniform type lot. This herd has greatly improved since last year.

The Laycock herd is also a good one, but the sales from it this year have been heavy, and many of its best animals have gone. The Manitoba herd was also of a high standard, although of not quite so uniform in type as the other two.

The Winterburn herd had the major part of the first prizes here, quite a few of Professor Dean's decisions at Calgary last week being changed. The

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AYRSHIRES

The well-known Ness herd, of De-Winton, was out in strength against that of Laycock & McDonald, Calgary. The placings at Calgary show were altered in nearly every class here, but the De-Winton herd is in much better bloom than when judged at Calgary. The decision in the aged bull class, which went to Laycock & McDonald, at Calgary, was reversed here, the red ribbon going to Ness's "Burnside Masterman," over "Springfield Prince," which was second, the judge giving his reasons that the first bull was deeper, better spring in the ribs and having better hind quarters than the second bull which, however, possesses good length. The two-year-old and the senior yearling classes went to Ness, the junior yearling to Laycock & McDonald, while Ness won the senior and junior calf classes. The open and grand championships went to Ness, and the junior to Laycock & McDonald.

JERSEYS

Joseph Harper & Sons, Westlock, Alta., had out his good herd of Jerseys, and being the only exhibitor had everything his own way.

BROWN SWISS

A. J. Joyal, of Hazenmore, Sask., was the only exhibitor in this breed.

RED POLLED

J. H. and W. E. Elliott, of Irma, Alta., were the only exhibitors of Red Polleds. Their herd shows a decided improvement each year, and they deserved what they got in the way of prize money.

SHEEP

The show of sheep was very good both in numbers and quality, and some very keen competition took place. In Shropshires, the exhibitors were Archie McEwen, Brantford, Ont.; Jos. Oliver, New Lunnan, Alta.; Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain, Alta.; and F. I. Skinner, Indian Head, Sask. McEwen won first and second and Hoover third in aged ram class. McEwen got the championship and reserve. In aged ewe McEwen was first, and Skinner second and third. The latter was first, second and third in shearlings, while McEwen was first, second and fourth in ewe lambs. The championship went to Skinner with the reserve to McEwen. The big majority of the exhibits in this breed, showed quality, good fleshing, blockiness with fine bloom and coat.

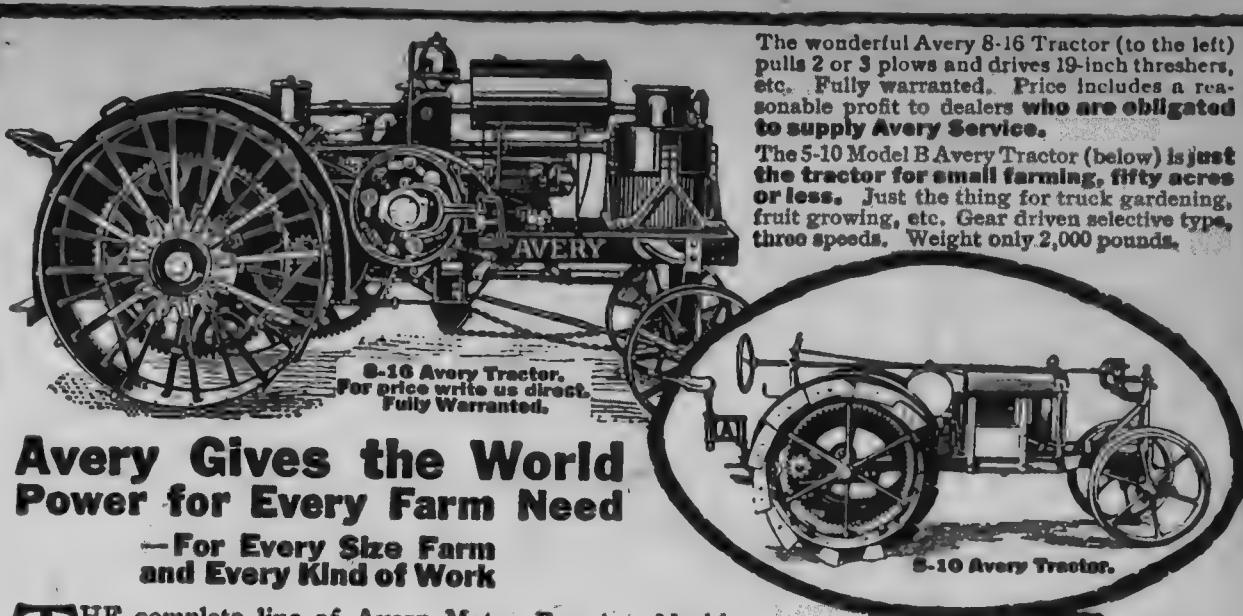
Oxfords.—Barbour & Sons, who scarcely got into the money at all at the Calgary show, where the prizes were awarded by one of the best sheep judges in the West, got practically every first and second here, as well as the championships, with the exception of the female which went to Arkell & Sons. The Western exhibitors could only pick up a third or fourth here and there.

Suffolks.—Exhibitors: Jas. Bowman & Son, Guelph, Ont., and The Canada Land and Irrigation Co., Medicine Hat. Bowman had the best of matters all through.

Southdowns.—Hoover, Skinner and Arkell were the contenders in this breed. Arkell had fully the best of the money in the ram classes, while Skinner was strong in the ewes. In Hampshires Arkell and McEwen divided the money while in Dorset Horns, G. R. Ball, Strathcona, was the only exhibitor.

SWINE

The swine show at Edmonton was easily the best ever seen in Western Canada, and all the exhibitors with the exception of one, hailed from the Edmonton district. A. R. Gillies, of Clover Bar, Alta., brought out splendid exhibits of Berks and Yorks. Other exhibitors in Berks were Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain and The Canada Land and Irrigation Co., Medicine Hat. Gillies had the best of things in the majority of the classes, including both championships. There was a fine exhibit of Yorkshires. Gillies was first in aged boar; Laycock, Stony Plain, in boar one year and under two, with Ball second. Gillies was first in all the female classes. Gillies had championships in boar and



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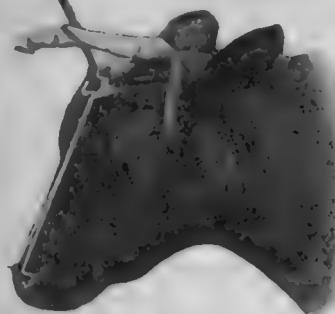


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sow, also reserve in sow. Laycock had reserve championship in boar.

In Duroc Jerseys, the Millers, of Strathmore, came against J. W. Bailey & Sons, Wetaskiwin. There was some stiff competition in many of the classes, and honors were fairly evenly divided. Gilbert won the most of the Tamworth classes, while A. J. Ottewell, Clover Bar, and W. J. Hoover & Sons, Bittern Lake, Alta., were strong competitors in the Hampshire classes. R. P. Boop, of Millet, had a great showing of Poland-Chinas, while E. Swift, of Clover Bar; A. J. Joyal, Hazenmore; W. A. Bell, Horsehills, Alta.; and O. and O. C. Miller, Strathmore, were also in the money for this breed. In the Chester Whites, O. and O. C. Miller showed the herd of G. E. White, Lacombe, and had no competition.

Pointers for Judges

A conference of judges who will officiate at agricultural society fairs in Manitoba this year, was held recently at the college. Several matters of interest to exhibitors at local fairs were taken up. Regarding wrong classifications, it was decided that the judge should classify animals with which the exhibitor was in doubt as to the proper classification at a stated time in the judging ring before the actual judging started. As there seemed to be some confusion in regard to classes, a committee was appointed to go into the matter of classification of livestock and report to Superintendent Carman; this report to be taken up at the agricultural societies convention in February.

It was decided to consider in all breeding stock all hereditary unsoundness, such as bone spavin, ring bone, periodic ophthalmia and roaring. Any breeding animal being afflicted with any of these unsoundnesses should not be placed over a sound animal even of much lesser merit, and in the larger shows, all breeding animals with these unsoundnesses should be turned out of the ring.

It was decided that in breeding stock a sound horse with a contracted hoof-head should often be placed below a horse with a large, open hoof-head and small side bone. All unsoundnesses in utility horses should be considered, including the hereditary unsoundnesses mentioned above, the side bone, bog, curb, navicular disease, etc. A utility horse with any of these unsoundnesses should not be placed over a sound horse. In light horses this is even more important than in the heavy classes.

It was realized that it is difficult for the judge to give reasons for placing, but it was decided that it should be done when asked for, after the consent of the exhibitor had been secured.

Classification of Heavy Horses

In the classification of heavy draft horses, type and weight are to be the deciding factors, the type to be of more importance than the weight. The minimum draft weight should be 1,600 pounds, the condition of the horse to be considered. In judging draft and agricultural horses, especially in the pure-bred classes, more attention should be paid to weight, depth of body, and strength of constitution than in the past. The placement of legs must have more consideration; for example, the closeness of hocks must not be sacrificed for having the legs placed squarely under the body. Length and slope of pastern are not to be essential in the hind legs, but very necessary in the front legs; the collar seat also to have more consideration than in the past. In judging stallion classes a coarse head to be more desired than the feminine head, the opposite to be the standard with breed mares.

Dairy Cows

Place all breeds of dairy cattle according to the standards of an ideal dairy cow, paying some attention to breed characteristics. All should have general angular appearance, sharp shoulders, width of constitution, deep middle, an udder well attached, long and deep, but not pendulous or meaty. Milk veins to be numerous and large, the number more important than the size; symmetry of type then to be given consideration.

Liability of Storekeeper

Q.—If a storekeeper who sells saltpetre in mistake for Epsom Salts, thus causing the death of an animal is liable for damages to what extent?—Enquirer.

A.—It is very doubtful if a storekeeper would be held liable for a mistake of this kind, unless it could be proven that he was clearly at fault. A storekeeper occupies a different position in this regard to a licensed druggist, as the ordinary storekeeper is not any more likely to know how to distinguish saltpetre from epsom salts than the purchaser. Again, while he sold you the saltpetre he did not prescribe, or administer the dose, and if a moderate dose had been given, no harm to the animal would have resulted. You would also require to prove that it was saltpetre you obtained from him and that you had asked for epsom salts. Cases of this kind, when taken to court, are usually dealt with by the presiding judge on legal technicalities, and it is not possible for anyone to anticipate the decision he could give. We would suggest that you endeavor to come to some amicable arrangement with the storekeeper, and, if unable to do so, you could then hand your case over to a reliable lawyer as to the advisability of taking the case to court.

Estimating Pig Feed

Q.—What will be the likely amount of bran and shorts I will need for two sows and 19 pigs? I am going to use a self-feeder and am going to seed one acre to alfalfa and another to rape. Should the shorts and bran be mixed or fed separately? If mixed, in what proportion?

A.—The following table gives the average amount of grain mixture eaten by average growing pigs when receiving a full grain ration:

Age	Amount of Grain
2-3 months	2 lbs. per day
3-4 months	3 lbs. per day
4-5 months	4 lbs. per day
5-6 months	5 lbs. per day
6-7 months	6 lbs. per day

Ordinarily brood sows require very little grain feeding after the litter is weaned, providing good pasture is supplied. However, when brood sows are maintained on grain feed alone, they will require at least two pounds of mixed grain per day for each 100 pounds live weight; that is, a sow weighing 250 pounds live weight would require 5 pounds of grain mixture per day.

Two sows averaging 250 pounds live weight would consume between June 1 and October 1 approximately 1,200 pounds of mixed grain. This amount, however, may be reduced very considerably by the use of pasture. Nineteen pigs farrowed April 1 and weaned June 1 would consume, according to the above table:

June	1,140 lbs. grain
July	1,787 lbs. grain
August	2,856 lbs. grain
September	2,945 lbs. grain

Total eaten by young pigs 8,208 lbs. grain
Total eaten by sows 1,200 lbs. grain

9,408 lbs. grain

I do not consider bran or shorts either mixed or fed separately, a good grain for growing pigs. Bran is too coarse and bulky, while shorts fed alone is somewhat pasty. These two feeds when mixed furnishes little variety, but if these are the only two feeds available, I would suggest that they be mixed in the proportion of three of shorts to one of bran.—G. W. Wood, Prof. of Animal Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College.

Horse Has Urinary Trouble

Q.—A 10-year-old gelding became thin last spring. His hair is dry and his kidneys refuse to work. I gave saltpetre, which relieved for a time, but is much the same unless given saltpetre often. I have noticed him straining to pass urine and would bleed slightly at the nose. He is beginning to pick up now, being on grass. Can you tell me what the trouble is, also cure?—N.A.M., Sask.

A.—The trouble which this horse has in urinating is due to some affection of the kidneys and bladder. While we are of the opinion that it is kidney trouble and most likely inflammation of the kidneys, nevertheless to definitely decide this would require a careful examination of the horse and a test of his urine. In the meantime, you might give the following treatment a trial. In the first place reduce his oats and feed more bran mashes, and also give him boiled flax seed as part of each meal. Also give him a dram of powdered Nux Vomica and a spoonful of Bicarbonate of Soda in the feed night and morning for

a couple of weeks. At the end of this time give him a tablespoonful of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic in his drinking water morning and evening. Allow him to run at pasture during the day time while under treatment.—Dr. C. D. McGillivray.

Effects of St. John's Wort

Q.—Could you tell me through The Guide, in your very earliest issue, what is wrong with cow, 11 or 12 years old. About two weeks ago she left the other cattle and came to the barn and hung around for about half a day, but after a while she went back to the herd again, grazed with the others as usual, and she has been doing this right along since. I have noticed the cow and found first that the white fleshy part of the nose turned blood color, her eyes seemed to get sore in the corners and a little matter came away from them. Then I noticed her teats getting blood colored the same as her nose, and now the blood colored skin on the teats is cracking and peeling off, leaving the teat white. The cow seems to eat and drink alright and has not got at all quaint; except for her actions, and the looks of her eyes, nose and teats, she is apparently as healthy as the others. Her hide looks good.—C. E. Man.

A.—The symptoms which you describe as being manifested by this cow are characteristic of the effects produced by a plant termed St. John's wort. Where this, or similar toxic plants exist, some cattle become sensitized to their effects, which causes them mental depression and confusion, so that their habits remain changed for a time and they act differently. The eyes also become affected, causing the pupils to be dilated and a matter discharge to be present. The thin skin covering the muzzle, also covering the teats, and the skin around the anus and vulva become deeply reddened and cracked and peels off in flakes. This cow should recover with treatment which consists in giving her a full dose of physic, about a pound of Epsom Salts dissolved in a quart of water, and given as a drench. This dose can be repeated again in a week. The affected parts of the skin should be washed night and morning with a solution of Baking Soda, made by adding a spoonful of the soda to a pint of water. Dr. C. D. McGillivray.

Increasing Horse Efficiency

Hurderot Farm reports the following interesting illustration of the amount of work it is possible to do by using heavy teams and alternating teams during the rush season. This information was contained in recent letters to the Percheron Society of America:

I may say that we have just finished seeding 170 acres of oats in three and one-half days' time, with one drill and eight registered Percheron mares. One set of four mares started at day-break and worked until noon, being replaced by the other four, which stuck to the job until dark. As we always seed down our small grain land to timothy and clover, you will see that we have two year's crops from the one operation, off from 170 acres. We are through with that piece of land until harvest time this year and haying next season. Before the hay is put up next year we hope to have 16 colts out of those eight mares. They are all due shortly to the service of Koiacia, and, if they live up to past standards, the same operation will be repeated about this time next season.

We have a ten-and-a-half foot Superior Drill, which four good mares will handle nicely at a good stiff walk. We found we were doing an average of approximately three acres an hour, or between 45 and 50 acres in a sixteen-hour day. Where the field was half a mile long, we would make the round trip in 20 minutes, seeding about one and one-quarter acres each round.

The first set of mares would go on at daylight, the second set relieving them at noon and going until dark. Will say three of the mares weighed better than a ton, the other five between 1,800 pounds and a ton. They were all good walkers and seemed to handle the big drill with ease. Three of the mares have just dropped good, strong colts and the others are due shortly.

Might add that I have a couple of tractors for sale. Both are here on the farm and will be sold at the halter. Each one was claimed the "best on earth" at time of purchase, but even at that, they seem a little hard to turn as they show a little age, one of them being slightly better than six months' old.

Breeders' Notes

The Belgians at the Pioneer Stock Farm

The Pioneer Stock Farm, the home of Western Canada's largest Belgian horse stud, is situated at Lampman, Sask., on the Maryfield branch of the C.N.R., and was founded just four years ago by George Rupp, a man born and raised in Illinois, and who afterwards spent quite a few years in Iowa.

Mr. Rupp came to Lampman in the spring of 1907, bought land there and went into wheat-raising on quite an extensive scale, but it was not until 1914 that he imported his first lot of Belgians, and since that time he has sold over 100 head in Western Canada.

When he first started farming at Lampman, he bought western-bred horses, weighing around 1300 pounds, and he used to hitch five of them to a double 12-inch gang. Thinking he could get more work out of a better grade of horses, he went to Iowa, and brought back with him a shipment of well-bred grade drafters. A stroke of misfortune happened to this shipment, and six of them died soon after arriving. Nothing daunted, however, he went right back, and brought over his first lot of pure-bred Belgians, which formed the nucleus of his present stud of over 50 head of stallions and mares.

In this first lot was "Lili de Comet," by "Comet" out of "Belle Treilinden." Along with her was her half sister, a two-months old foal, "Beauty," also by "Comet." The other day the writer saw her as one of a four-horse team of pure-bred mares, pulling a three-furrow gang in good stiff land. The first stallion Mr. Rupp imported was "Aubin," a horse which he afterwards sold to C. G. Morton, of Innis, Sask. This horse represented his owner's type of what a Belgian horse should be. He had the long hip and sloping shoulder, coupled closely together, with a strong short back and long underline, spelling endurance and hardy constitution. In addition to this, he had the good stout timber to sustain a heavy body, with broad feet and elastic pasterns. These qualities are what Mr. Rupp looks for in the Belgian, and to these ends he is breeding and developing his horses.

In 1916 came Mr. Rupp's best importation of 12 head from R. E. French, Independence, Iowa, among them being "Paramount Wolver," the present stock horse at the Pioneer Farm, and a son of the renowned \$47,500 horse "Farceur" the world's undefeated Belgian stallion, sold at the dispersion sale of Wm. Crownover, Hudson, Iowa, to C. G. Good & Son, Ogden, Iowa, at the above figure. "Wolver" at two-and-a-half years old, weighed 1885 pounds, and he now scales well over 2000 pounds. He is a horse with a splendid top, set on clean durable legs, and is a very flashy mover, altogether a worthy son of a great sire.

In 1917 came a second lot from the dispersion sale of the Price Stud, and included "Duchess" and her daughter "Amarilla Queen." "Duchess" formed one of the four-horse plow team already referred to. Both mother and daughter have the greatest show record of any pair in Canada, all breeds considered. They have won championship and reserve championship alternately, while Duchess, as a 13-year-old, walked into the Chicago International, after a seven-days' ride in a box car, and won over a lot of first-prize young mares from the State Fairs. She is also the dam of "Earl Kitchener," a three-year-old, by "Martin de Blevene," and one of the best stallions of his breed in the west today.

This spring another importation of 17 head were brought from Iowa, and included in them is the 2-year-old "Golden," a fine big upstanding stallion, sired by "Roger" 6634, whose grand sire was "Brin D'Or," while on his mother's side, he inherits the blood of the great "Postea" dams.

Joseph H. Laycock Sells Holsteins

Joseph H. Laycock, of Bonnie Brae Stock Farm, Okotoks, Alta., reports some good sales of pure-bred Holsteins lately. During the past two months he has sold 24 head, Dr. L. S. MacKinnon, Calgary, buying 12 head of cows and heifers; J. M. Regan, of Big Valley, Alberta, taking eight head of cows.

George L. Laycock, of Ponoka, purchased a herd header; Thomas Steegstra, of Manyberries, two cows, while another herd header went to J. A. Davis, of Clover Bar.

At the Edmonton fair he sold again to J. M. Regan, of Big Valley, two heifers, one of them the junior champion female heifer at Calgary and a half sister to the junior champion heifer of 1916, and to A. C. Barrows, of Innisfail, the senior bull calf "Korondyke Francie Lad."

Livestock Sales at Calgary and Edmonton Shows

There were some very good sales of pure-bred livestock made at both Calgary and Edmonton summer fairs this year, although probably not so many as last year. The prospect of a crop this year in many parts of the province is far from encouraging, and with the continued dry weather farmers are loath to purchase with the outlook for dear feed in sight.

In the northern part of the province, however, crops are good, and both sheep and swine sales at Edmonton were brisk. Gillies, of Clover Bar, sold quite a few Yorks and Berks. Gilbert, of Stony Plain, had also some good sales, as had Ball, of

Strathcona, Roots, of Millet, Bailey, of Wetaskiwin, and others. Currie, of Castor, sold a fine Oxford shearing ram to the Manitoba Agricultural College. Barron, of Carberry, Man., made the sale of a good Shorthorn bull at Edmonton, while Clifford, of Oshawa, records a number of good sales of Herefords. There is some demand for good dairy cattle. It is also announced that R. F. Dygert, of Lethbridge, will remove his stable of Percheron and Belgian horses to Edmonton, shortly. There is every prospect of a fair market for all kinds of livestock in Northern Alberta this fall.

George Lane Banquets Percheron Breeders and Friends

George Lane, of the Bar U Ranch, Pekisko, Alta., and The Namaka Farms, Namaka, gave his annual banquet to the Percheron breeders and others interested in this great draft horse, at the close of the Calgary summer fair. There were about 150 guests present, and they listened to some very good speeches, especially from some of the visitors from the other side of the line, who were attending the Calgary show. Wayne Dinsmore, the secretary of Percheron Society of America, who has been a regular attendant at the Calgary summer show for a number of years, gave out some very important facts and figures regarding the Percheron trade between Canada and the United States. He stated that during the past 10 months, 1,015 Percheron horses were imported into Canada, 811 of these coming within the last seven months. He also stated that 10,508 Percherons were recorded by the American Society last year, an increase of more than 1,000 over any previous year, and that of the 900,000 horses sold by the United States to the Allies, fully 75 per cent. of them were Percheron grades. He also touched on the recent importation of Percheron stallions and mares, made by Lord Lonsdale, into Great Britain, and the formation of the English Percheron Horse Society.

Other speakers during the evening were, Dr. Rutherford, Calgary; W. E. Cross, Calgary; E. A. Davenport, Acme, the newly elected president of the Canadian Percheron Horse Association; Archie Robinson, of Pekisko, Alta., the Percheron judge at Calgary show; P. Burns, Calgary, and Professor Carlyle, who superintends all operations on the Lane farms. The host of the evening, in his own inimitable way, gave an account of how he first went into the Percheron business, of his visits to France, where he bought the best blood money could secure; how he developed the Percheron on the Bar U Ranch, till, with the assistance of Alberta conditions of soil and climate, his stud of pure-bred stallions and mares is conceded by all to be the largest and most valuable in the world. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that arrangements are almost completed for ship room to export from the Bar U Ranch a number of stallions and fillies purchased by the English government.

University of Alberta Purchases Percherons

The University of Alberta, through Dean Howes and Professor Dowell, of the animal husbandry department, purchased recently from Geo. Lane and Co., of the Bar U Ranch, Pekisko, the three-year-old grey Percheron mare, "Norah Belle," and the two-year-old black filly, "Opal," both sired by "Halfax." They were purchased immediately previous to the Calgary summer show, and at that show and also at the following one in Edmonton the mare was awarded the female grand championship of the breed, while the filly was also well up in her class at both fairs. The mares are both splendid types of the breed, they possess good feet and legs, carrying the best of bodies. They are to be used by the University for judging and demonstration work.

N. A. Weir Purchases Clydesdale Mare

J. W. Durno, of Calgary, sold to N. A. Weir, Okotoks, Alta., at the Calgary summer show, the three-year-old mare, "Princess of Mount Pleasant" by "Crowned King" out of "Lady Gartley." The price paid, it is said, was \$2,000. The mare was grand champion of the breed, at Calgary show. She was bred by McKirdy Bros., of Napinka, Man., and sold to Mr. Durno, at the Brandon sale last year. She is considered one of the three best mares in Western Canada at the present time, (one of the other two is already in Mr. Weir's possession) and Mr. Weir is to be congratulated on securing an animal which would easily fetch \$5,000 in Scotland today.

She may be shown again this year, but after that will go into the Kilian stud for breeding purposes only.

Ayrshires Leave Quarantine

The 49 head of Ayrshires imported from Scotland by the Hunter Bros., of Grimsby and Freeman, Ont., left the quarantine station at Levis, Que., on July 12. They improved in condition while there. The voyage was unusually long, 22 days, much of the time spent in evading submarines, and very rough seas most of the time, thus when the cattle landed they were out of condition, especially the milk cows.

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Poultry

Poultry at the M.A.C.

THE 1918 hatching season is now over, and the results at the Manitoba Agricultural College, when considered from the standpoint of hatching on a large scale, were quite satisfactory. There has been an enormous demand for baby chicks this season. The poultry department disposed of over 4,000 of them, and at that could supply only about ten per cent. of the demand. Baby chicks can be shipped any distance when they reach their destination within three days. They carry best if taken out of the incubator as soon as dry and shipped immediately. They can go without food for at least two days at this age.

The mortality of the chicks was very low in the early part of the season, but later, with the long continued cold weather, it ran somewhat higher.

The egg production in the college flock is at least 25 per cent. higher this year than last. The cost of producing the eggs, however, is considerably higher than last year on account of the high price of feed. A trap nest record is kept of every hen on the plant, or, in other words we know what each hen is doing. 1,600 hens were carried over winter and partly through the hatching season; then the annual culling of old hens, loafers and slackers was started. This has reduced the flock to a little over 900 birds with a further reduction to follow during August. The number of pullets required to replace the stock culled out will be about 1,000, or sufficient to bring the total number of laying hens up to 1,700 for the winter of 1918-19.

Culling and yet more culling is the plan followed in our trap nest work. A large flock permits of more and closer culling of poor layers, and enables us to build up heavier laying strains than with a smaller flock. As an example, a few years ago we had a flock of 325 Leghorn pullets. These were culled down in July to 100 of the very best layers, which are now giving us their fourth season's egg production. They formed the foundation of our winter flock of heavy laying Leghorns.

Along experimental lines the poultry department has undertaken considerable work. There is a farm flock of mongrels on the plant now with which bred-to-lay Barred Rock males were mated this spring to improve their size, type, color and laying qualities. The experiment is to be carried on for five years. Each year the poorest layers will be culled out, and pullets hatched within the same flock put in to replace them. The cost of producing the eggs in this mongrel flock was 32 per cent. higher for the eight months, October 15, 1917, to June 15, 1918, than in the pure-bred flocks. Further data on this work will be published from time to time.

Many reports on poultry production have been received from country points. Most of these report a better season this year than last, both in hatching and rearing. Scarcity of feed has in many districts had a very discouraging effect, but on the whole, the reports are favorable for heavier production this season.—Prof. M. C. Herner.

Overfeeding Hens

Q.—I wish to ask how I can give lime to my hens. They seem to be overfed, having

leg weakness and apoplexy, and as they are picking their feed entirely I do not know how to give the lime. Could it be fed in the drinking water? Also how can I give charcoal, or is it necessary? They will not eat it in a mash.—E. R. Page, Alta.

A.—The disease in your subscriber's hens is not likely to be leg weakness brought on by a lack of lime. I think the difficulty is likely one of a derangement of the egg-producing organs brought on by heavy feeding in the winter season, or feeding heavily of meat foods or soft mashes with not sufficient exercise. Quite frequently this derangement of the egg-producing

organs brings on leg weakness.

In other instances, the trouble is due to lack of vigor and vitality in the bird itself, and dampness overcrowding, and so on, seem to react on these weaker birds, giving leg weakness. However, if your subscriber wishes to feed lime, she can do so by using granulated bone meal, or ordinary dry bones, which are usually plentiful around the farm buildings. Grind up fairly fine, and put in a dry mash. The hens will eat them quite readily in this way. The charcoal can be fed in this way. In

fact one of the advantages of feeding dry mash is that ingredients such as charcoal, bone meal, and so on, can be fed quite easily. I think if the mash is made up properly, your subscriber will not have any difficulty, whatever, in getting the hens to eat it. It would be well not to feed very much grain for a few days, in order to induce the birds to take the mash, if they otherwise refuse.—M. C. Herner, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M.A.C.



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Broilers, per lb.	.30
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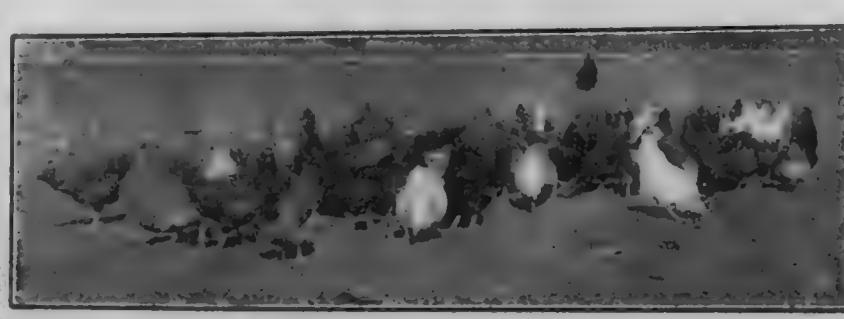
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Flock of Mongrel Hens which will be Graded up at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

In Defence of the Plank Drag

Used judiciously it will not cause soil drifting

By Seager Wheeler

R. W. H., Sask., in contributing an article on spring cultivation, in the issue of The Guide of June 26, makes some reference to the plank drag and on the depth to seed. Apparently, the proper use of the drag is not fully understood, and it would be well to explain more fully its proper operation, and when to use it. W. H. says in part: "I judge Mr. Wheeler's soil is of heavier texture or he could not cultivate it by the methods he advocates; his methods may be alright around Rosethorn, but my experience and observation agree that they are unsuitable for light and sandy soils of which a good deal exists in this western country." Mr. W. H. goes on to say that the smooth bed is very liable to blow badly, and he quotes the experience of one of his neighbors who used the drag in the fall which left the soil so smooth it retained no snow during the winter. The fall being a dry one in consequence the strong winds during the winter blew off the top soil badly. Worse still, when the warm days of spring came another bad condition followed. After rain the smooth land speedily caked on the top the soil moisture dried out rapidly. W. H. goes on to say that in dry seasons it is not wise to seed at one-and-a-half inches deep but prefers two-and-a-half to three inches as more satisfactory.

In reference to the foregoing, I fully realize these conditions may be brought about, but apparently the most important point in respect to the proper use of the plank drag is overlooked. Nowhere have I advocated the use of the drag on any kind of plowing and leaving it in that condition for even a short period before it is broken up again by other implements. My articles on the conservation of the soil fertility and those on the summerfallow or other prepared land all specify that the plank drag is used only just previous to other operations of the soil, that no land should go into the winter in a smooth state, but in a corrugated condition, made so by the spring tooth cultivator, or when advisable, by a light discing, leaving the surface in a lightly ridged condition and this after the surface has been made level (not smooth). The only time I have suggested leaving land plank dragged is when the fallow is plowed, and then only for a short period, as the surface is exposed to more heat units from the rays of the sun and this encourages quick germination of weed seeds to be destroyed as soon as showing, thus breaking up the smooth condition. At this time of the year the soil very seldom blows, but this can be done at discretion. I do not advocate its general adoption in every case, rather otherwise.

When to Use the Drag

Now the fault lies in the case of W. H.'s neighbor, not in the plank drag, in leaving it in a dragged condition to go into the winter, at the mercy of every wind that blows. It makes no difference as to the kind of soil, light or heavy, the plank drag will not aggravate soil drifting as the plank drag I recommend does not pulverize the clods as some other styles do. These are merely clod crushers, or smoothers. The plank drag is a leveller and its use is not to crush clods excepting on breaking where it pulverizes sod better than the other style of clod crusher. As soon as the land is plank dragged, the surface should be put into a granular condition again by other implements. The plank drag only affects an inch or so of the surface and often not at that depth, and it acts as a packer to some extent on the soil immediately below, particularly when it is moist. Soil will drift whether the plank drag is used or not if it is in condition to do so, but the drag does not bring about the condition or even aggravate it.

Soils will drift after the harrow and disc harrow, and disc harrows are more responsible than any other implement. Also, the soil will drift whether level or not; that depends more on the loose-

ness of the soil, and the plank drag does not loosen the soil. It may be used on the lightest of soil without injury, but it must be used with some common sense and judgment; it cannot be used without full understanding as to the proper time and place, and only just previous to the use of some other implement either when cultivating or previous to seeding. I have made this plain in all my writings. Used in the spring the smooth condition is broken up again by the passage of the seeder, and packer. Used on fall plowing the fallow or other prepared land the surface is broken up again immediately, but the full benefit of the use of the drag in levelling the surface is effected without disturbing the texture of the soil.

Respecting my own soil, it is light, and cannot be called heavy by any means. It is not pure sand or heavy clay, just medium soil. It is kept in condition and does not blow for several reasons. Some heavy clay soils blow equally as bad as sandy soil does, but it is not owing to the use of the drag. Soils blow just the same whether the drag is used or not.

As to plank dragged soils baking after rains, this is answered in the foregoing. W. H. remarks that the smooth surface speedily bakes after rain and the moisture dries out rapidly in the spring. I have been in the country many years and do not recall the time in the spring when any lands bake owing to rains. They bake after the snow leaves the land, whether dragged or not, if the top soil is not loosened to maintain a mulch and it is not necessary to do this if the land is to be seeded as the seeding operations establish the required mulch. We would all be glad to see rains fall in the spring, even if they did cause baking of the soil, as the means to correct this lie to our hand. When soil bakes after drifting, as pointed out by W. H., there is something wrong in the method adopted. When he refers to the smooth bed as very liable to blow badly it intimates that he has an erroneous impression as to the use of the plank drag. There is a big difference between a smooth and a level surface. We do not want a smooth as much as a level surface. To some extent it will become smooth when being leveled, but it is not left in that condition as the passage of other implements restores it again to the proper condition, without any bad effect.

The Depth of Seeding

Respecting the depth to seed, while I advocate seeding at one-and-a-half inches, this is to be understood as on summerfallow. When properly prepared it will have the moisture at that depth to germinate the seed, especially when packed immediately. In loose soil that is dry or may become dry, two inches would be more advisable. When packed it will be at the former depth. Seed once germinated, being near the heat and light, grows rapidly. Putting the seed down two-and-a-half to three inches deep will not help matters any as a second rooting takes place and time is lost in getting the plant well established. Seeding deep does not guarantee a crop in a dry season when the seed can germinate at a less depth. I note Mr. W. H. used a shoe drill. Shoe drills are out of date, and so are the hoe drills, but in my opinion the hoe drill is the only satisfactory drill to use. It does the work of the cultivator, leaving the soil in a granular condition, covers the seed, and makes a wider drill row. The shoe drill is responsible for shallow seeding, and uneven seeding, but this is not a discussion on drills. Single disc drills are largely responsible for blowing out of the seed.

In writing this article the thought was presented that others beside W. H. may not fully understand the proper use of the drag, and it is not in a spirit of argument I do so. I never argue on these points. I have presented the case of the plank drag and it never was responsible for soil drifting when used right, whereas the disc harrow and the



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disc drills are often guilty, and often the drag harrow.

The thought never originated with me to force my farm methods or the use of the plank drag on any one. We are all free agents in this matter, but the plank drag should not be blamed for soil drifting. There are hundreds of cases where soil drifted long before the plank drag was thought of as a farm implement. It is no more the cause than the plow, the harrow, cultivator or other indispensable implement used to till the soil. For one discrimination against the plank drag, I know of hundreds of cases of men who have used it with direct benefit.

The motive in writing this is to point out the necessity for using the drag at the proper place and time, and to offset any ill effect by its injudicious use.

Wheat Harvest Time

The following shows the month of the beginning of the wheat harvest in the wheat growing sections of the world:

January.—Australia, New Zealand and Chile.

February and March.—East India, Upper Egypt.

April.—Lower Egypt, Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Asia Minor, India, Mexico and Cuba.

May.—Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco, Texas and Florida.

June.—Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, South of France, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Missouri.

July.—Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary, South of Russia, Germany, Switzerland, France, South of England, Oregon, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Colorado, Washington, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, New York, New England and Upper Canada.

August.—Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, Lower Canada, British Columbia, Manitoba, North and South Dakota.

September and October.—Scotland, Sweden, Norway and North of Russia.

November.—Peru, South Africa and Argentina.

December.—Burma and Argentina.

Judging in the Field

A conference of judges who will officiate in field contests in Manitoba this year was held the last week in June at the college. The following decisions were arrived at:

Summerfallow Competitions

Weeds: Four worst weeds to be considered: Quack Grass, Perennial Sow Thistle, Canada Thistle, and Wild Oats. Cut two points if the smallest patch of either of the first two can be found, eight points for the smallest patch of the other two. In regard to weed seeds it is only possible to detect wild oats in the soil. Where ungerminated wild oat seeds are found, the cut should be severe.

Moisture: There are two methods of determining moisture in the soil, by sight and feeling, the general method being to bore down to a depth of two feet with an auger and test the amount of moisture by squeezing a handful of the soil, noting the color, the cool feeling, and its ability to stand up. The determination of the surface soil moisture can be made by using a shovel. Fifteen points out of 25 might be allowed for the surface moisture and 10 points for the sub-surface moisture. Different districts have different moisture problems. A judge will have to decide his basis for scoring according to the district.

Available Plant Food: It was decided there was no way of determining the amount of available plant food. Therefore, it should be struck out of the score card.

Well Prepared Seed Bed: The seed bed should be level, fine, firm, moist and deep.

Means of Preventing Drifting: The presence of fibre, corrugated surface, lumpy mulch, straw, manure and cover crops. The presence of sufficient of the first or last three to entitle a man to a full score, the others to be about one-half to three-quarters.

A committee was then appointed to



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work out a score card, as it was felt the old score card was not satisfactory. It is as follows:

Score Card for Summerfallow Competitions
Points
Freedom from harmful weeds, ungerminated weed seeds, and live roots 30
Moisture in top two feet of soil 15
Well prepared seed bed—level, fine firm, moist and deep 15
Means of preventing drifting, fibre, corrugated surface, lumpy mulch, top dressing of straw or manure, and cover crops 20
Feed or pasture produced on land 10
Headlands and field corners clean, strike outs and dead furrows free from weeds, and not too high or deep 10
Total 100

Standing Crop Competition

In standing crop competitions it was decided to have a statement of weed values. It was felt that the following table, which is used in judging at seed fairs, might well be used in judging standing crop competitions:

Total points for freedom from weeds: Wheat, 24; oats, 25; barley, 25; flax, 20; grass seed, 30.

Points cut if these weeds are present:

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax	Grass Seed
Green Foxtail	3	3	3	4	22
Wild Oat	24	25	25	20	20
Common Darnel	15	10	12	10	8
Quack Grass	12	18	10	11	25
Skunk Grass	2	2	2	4	18
Curled Dook	3	3	3	4	5
Wild Buckwheat	2	2	2	2	2
Lamb's Quarter	1	1	1	1	1
Russian Thistle	20	20	20	17	28
Purple Cockle	6	6	6	6	4
Night Flowering Catchfly	4	4	4	5	10
Cow Cockle	5	5	5	5	3
Pepper Grass	4	4	4	6	10
Stink Weed	10	10	10	10	20
Wild Mustard	11	11	11	15	8
Hare's Ear Mustard	7	7	7	8	6
Ball Mustard	10	10	10	5	5
Wormseed Mustard	5	5	5	5	12
Tumbling Mustard	6	6	6	7	5
False Flax	11	11	11	18	12
Shepherd's Purse	3	3	3	6	13
Cinquefoil	1	1	1	1	3
Prairie Rose	3	3	3	5	4
Black Medick	1	1	1	2	5
Evening Primrose	2	2	2	3	6
Blue Bur	6	6	6	6	10
American Dragon-head	4	4	4	4	4
Common Plantain	1	1	1	3	6
Dandelion	1	1	1	2	12
Perennial Sow Thistle	22	22	22	18	30
Annual Sow Thistle	5	5	5	6	12
Great Ragweed	18	18	18	6	4
Common Ragweed	6	4	7	4	18
False Ragweed	4	4	4	4	4
Burdock	8	10	9	8	8
Bull Thistle	18	18	18	15	4
Canada Thistle	18	18	18	15	28

Other Grains and Other Varieties

It was decided that two points should be cut for the finding of any other variety or any other kinds of grain. Where two varieties or two other kinds of grain were found, the cut should be six instead of four, the amount also of the mixture to play an important part. Where the grain was badly mixed, the field should not be scored at all under purity. This is done to eliminate the mixtures from the competition.

Plant Diseases: The score card mentions only smut and rust, but if other diseases are present they should be scored under this heading. The loose smut is easy to detect, but with wheat, the ball smut is more important and more difficult to find. The judge should, therefore, carefully scrutinize the plants for this disease, and if it is found, the cut should be heavy, because it not only reduces the yield, but lowers the quality of the grain. If there are only a few plants affected the score can be cut one or two points. If more than this, the cut should be increased until the full ten points are taken off, if five per cent. or more of the crop is smutted.

The rust is more difficult to estimate. If it appears only on the leaf, a half of one point should be taken off. If it is just noticeable on the stem, two or three points should be taken off. If it is found in the black stage, the full ten points can be cut.

Keep the seed pods off sweet peas, nasturtiums, and other flowers if you want a good lot of blooms.

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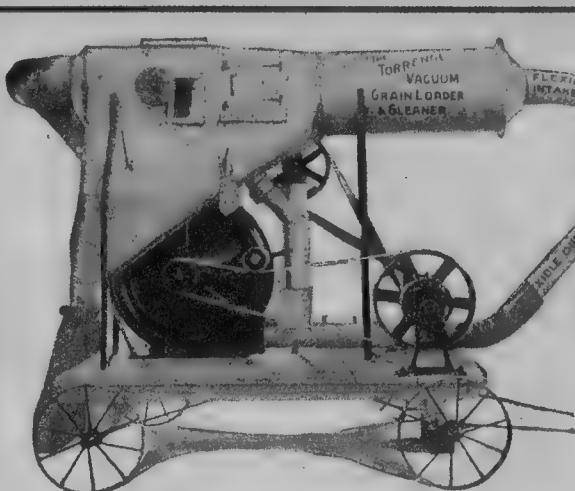
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Introduction to Y.M.C.A. Statement

The National Council of the Y.M.C.A. herewith presents a complete statement of its finances for the year 1917, covering its entire service Overseas and in Canada.

The Executive Committee of the Council arranged last November to have a complete statement for the year 1917 ready for publication before the recent Red Triangle Fund Campaign, but owing to conditions arising out of Military operations in France, this has been unavoidably delayed. It is presented now at the earliest date that existing conditions have permitted.

The portion of the following statement which concerns England and France has already been submitted to the Overseas Military authorities. Audited statements of the funds handled have been submitted to the Militia Department at Ottawa and for the past two years regular accounting has been made as well to the authorities in England and in France. In addition to the regular audit in France, the canteen business is checked every month by the Military Field cashiers, to determine the amount which is paid to Military units as indicated in the Expenditures. Printed copies of the audited statements are posted up in the huts for the information of the soldiers.

The *General Operation Account* shows on the one hand the entire receipts of the National Council; first, from the gross sales of its Military canteens in Canada, England and France, and second, from subscriptions received during the year. On the other hand, there is shown the entire expenditures for the year, including, first, the cost of the goods sold in the canteens and, second, the expenditures connected with the entire service which is carried on under the direction of the National Council.

The *Balance* represents the excess of receipts over expenditures. Of this the sum of \$118,351.43 was the balance at the National Headquarters at Toronto, and the remainder was Overseas. This balance at the end of the calendar year represents the amount available to carry on operations until the time of the campaign in 1918. While the financial statement is drawn up on the basis of the calendar year, the receipts from the campaign of one year have to serve until the campaign of the next year. The above balance at the National Headquarters was by April 30th, just before the new campaign, not only used up but changed to a deficit of \$237,930.13. This deficit was, however, offset by the balance overseas, which has to be maintained there as a working balance to carry on operations.

The item of \$240,524.86 is a special amount which had to be expended for the purchase of canteen and other supplies in Canada for shipment to France. Beginning with June, 1917, on account of the scarcity of supplies in Great Britain, much of the purchasing formerly done there had to be transferred to Canada. The long period of time required for the shipment of these supplies to France involves the continuous employment of a large sum. The amount expended for this purpose, as at December 31st, has had to be treated as an expenditure and placed in a Reserve Account against the merchandise in hand. It is, however, a possible asset and will, when realized upon, be devoted to other forms of service to the soldiers, when it is no longer required to maintain the canteen service in France.

It was possible to provide for this expenditure only because the amount asked by the National Council in 1917 was oversubscribed by more than the amount required just at the time the Canadian Purchasing had to be undertaken. But for this it would have been necessary either to borrow this large amount or greatly curtail the service in France.

It is to be remembered that the goods at the front in France, where the greater part of the stock is carried, are subject to enormous risks. The English Y.M.C.A. in the

German offensive of March and April suffered losses in huts and canteen supplies of nearly One Million Dollars. In the more recent offensive the American Y.M.C.A. has suffered losses nearly as large, and the National Executive have deemed it a matter of prudence to be prepared to meet a similar loss if it should fall on the Canadian Y.M.C.A.

The National Council has from the first declared the policy of devoting to the service of the soldiers whatever balance remains in [the military fund at the close of the war. This policy has been made known to and accepted by the Overseas Military authorities. The need for the Y.M.C.A. service will continue all through the period of demobilization and the plan of the National Council is to use whatever balance then exists to keep up the efficiency of the service to the soldiers during that important period.

The National Council of the Y.M.C.A., under which the Military Work is conducted, is a representative body of the various Y.M.C.A.'s throughout Canada, but it has no authority over or financial responsibility for any local branch. The funds which it handles have no connection with those of any local branch of the regular Y.M.C.A. It wishes to make clear, therefore, that the funds which are acquired in or subscribed for the Y.M.C.A. Military Work have not been and will not be used in connection with the regular work of any of these branches, but will, according to the policy already announced, be kept in the Military Work and devoted exclusively to the service of soldiers.

The service represented in the expenditures of the accompanying statement covered at the opening of the present year, 96 centres of operation in France and 76 in England, including all regular camps and units, base camps, convalescent camps, hospitals, railway troops, cavalry, London and Paris, and forestry units from the north of Scotland to the South of France.

There were on the Overseas staff 133 Secretaries carrying honorary commissions, 50 of whom were at the expense of the Y.M.C.A. for pay and allowances and the remainder at the expense of the Government. There are also a considerable number of other ranks, non-commissioned officers and men, detailed to the Y.M.C.A. staff by the Military authorities. A number of these, who are given non-commissioned rank because of special responsibility, are at the expense of the Y.M.C.A. for the extra pay over that of their regular rank. Civilian help is also employed where required and where circumstances permit.

In Canada the soldiers are served in 38 centres, including camps, barracks, Red Triangle Clubs, hospitals, naval stations and on troop trains. This has required approximately 100 Secretaries, who work on a civilian basis and are entirely at Y.M.C.A. expense. There is also required a considerable staff of employed helpers, exclusive of the committees of ladies who render their service free.

The scope and variety of the entire service, in so far as expenditures can reveal them, are indicated in the statement on opposite page.

Signed on behalf of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A.

G. H. WOOD,
Chairman.

CHAS. W. BISHOP,
General Secretary.

F. L. RATCLIFF,
Chairman of Finance Committee.

Consolidated Financial Statement of the National Council, Y.M.C.A. of Canada

(CANADA - ENGLAND - FRANCE)

General Operations for the Year ended 31st December, 1917

RECEIPTS

Operating Balances brought forward from 1916:—				
(a) At National Headquarters.....		\$ 6,730.22		
(b) In England and France.....		59,863.43		
				\$ 66,593.65
Remittances from Canada in 1916 received Overseas in 1917.....				123,606.67
Gross Canteen Sales:				
In Canada.....		\$ 153,544.03		
In England.....		594,263.21		
In France.....		2,233,990.09		
				2,981,797.33
Subscriptions received in Canada:				
Ontario and Quebec.....		\$ 765,227.55		
Western Provinces.....		226,826.16		
Maritime Provinces.....		134,736.48		
Interest earned.....		4,601.42		
				1,131,391.61
Subscriptions received Overseas:				
France.....		\$ 14,328.93		
England.....		3,821.42		
Interest earned.....		2,397.74		
				20,548.09
Adjustment of Exchange between Canada, England and France.....				5,716.62
				\$ 4,329,653.97

EXPENDITURES

	CANADA	ENGLAND	FRANCE	TOTAL
Cost of Goods sold in Canteens:.....	\$ 103,683.67	\$ 462,890.46	\$ 1,801,912.22	\$ 2,368,486.35
Transportation and Transport Equipment for Canteen Goods.....		7,753.96	13,168.72	20,922.68
Loss from Damaged Goods, Fire, Shell Fire and Submarines.....			33,386.01	33,386.01
Canteen Equipment.....	2,131.25	15,202.21	14,159.95	31,493.41
Administration of Canteen Service, including Warehouse expenses.....	7,214.45	2,340.44	8,058.12	17,613.01
Huts, Hut Equipment, Tents and Decorations.....	18,312.80	103,418.29	121,031.11	242,762.20
Percentage of Canteen Sales given in Cash to Military Units for Extra Rations, Comforts, etc.....			71,587.28	71,587.28
Free Distribution of Drinks, etc., including Service to Wounded.....			84,807.08	84,807.08
Free Distribution of Athletic Supplies and Prizes.....		12,179.31	39,509.20	51,688.51
Free Distribution of Stationery, Magazines, Religious and other Literature.....	9,009.45	24,103.92	37,061.81	70,175.18
Free Cinemas, Concerts, Lectures, Pianos, Music and Gramophones.....	5,100.36	35,019.24	60,254.23	100,373.83
Automobile and Transport Equipment and Maintenance.....	1,925.85	8,700.35	23,189.34	33,815.54
Supervision of Military Camps (Canadian figures include Salaries).....	14,456.66	4,043.29		18,499.95
Administration Headquarters, including Office Expenses (Canadian figures include Salaries).....	14,106.52	8,777.40	4,544.82	27,428.74
Pay and allowances of Overseas Secretaries, not on Government pay; extra pay and rations of non-commissioned officers and men on Y.M.C.A. staff Overseas; wages and board of civilian help Overseas, and salaries of Secretaries in Military branches in Canada.....	40,976.68	47,640.03	33,509.54	122,126.25
Rents, Rates, Heating and Lighting.....	5,766.82	10,469.43	15,828.34	32,064.59
Office Equipment.....		3,204.27		3,204.27
General and Sundry Expenses, including Travelling, Postages, Telephones, etc.....	16,913.78	7,333.03	2,731.65	26,978.46
Interest and Exchange.....			448.85	448.85
Information and Records.....		874.41		874.41
Educational Work.....		7,532.69		7,532.69
Hospitality League Work in London.....		973.33		973.33
Expenses of sending workers Overseas.....	5,327.80			5,327.60
Amount paid to the British Y.M.C.A. for work among Canadian Soldiers.....		35,797.50	35,797.50	71,595.00
For work among troops in Mesopotamia.....	5,400.00			5,400.00
Cash paid in Canada for Purchases of Canteen and other supplies for France, still in transit.....			240,524.86	240,524.86
For work in Military Barracks, Hospitals, Discharge Depots, on Troop Trains, etc.:—				
In Ontario and Quebec.....	28,535.18			28,535.18
In Western Provinces.....	27,350.31			27,350.31
In Maritime Provinces.....	15,753.62			15,753.62
For work on Transports, in Munitions Plants and Internment Camps.....	14,463.25			14,463.25
Naval work at Halifax.....	9,640.04			9,640.04
For work with Boys on Farm Service.....	9,573.91			9,573.91
				\$3,795,406.39
Advertising, Printing, Organization and Collection Expenses in connection with Financial Campaigns.....				54,243.09
For General Work of National Council, part of which is Military Administration and the remainder National supervision of Territories, Boys' Work, Student, Industrial and Railroad Departments, funds for which were subscribed in conjunction with Military Funds by agreement of regular contributors.....				64,155.62
Balance of Receipts and Expenditures carried forward to 1918, of which \$118,351.43 was at National Headquarters, Toronto.....				415,848.87
				\$4,329,653.97

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

We have audited the books, vouchers and accounts of the National Council Headquarters at Toronto, and of the Central Territorial Division, for the year ended 31st December, 1917, and have been furnished with the audited statements of the Maritime and Western Divisions of the National Council for the same period. We have also been furnished with the Annual Statement for England for 1917, duly audited, and the Annual Statement for France for 1917 with the auditor's Certified Statement for the six months to June 30th. Owing, we understand, to Military restriction on civilian travel between England and France, it was impossible for the auditor to go to France and complete the audit to 31st December, 1917. We have agreed the Canadian and Overseas statements with the above General Statement, which combines them, and, according to the books and statements furnished, the above statement in our opinion, correctly sets forth the operations of the National Council at home and overseas.

OSCAR HUDSON & COMPANY,
Chartered Accountants.

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EST'D 1872

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Business and Finance

THE effect of dry weather in June, while not as severe as it was in Western Canada, has materially reduced the wheat crop prospects of the United States. The July crop estimates issued by the United States government indicate that the "billion-bushel wheat crop" expected earlier in the season will not be realized. It was also thought six weeks ago that the United States would have an oat crop this year amounting to 1,600,000,000 bushels, but that hope also has been reduced.

The wheat forecast is now for 891,000,000 bushels, practically the same as 891,017,000 bushels actually harvested in 1914, which was second only to the billion-bushel crop of the ensuing year. For oats, this week's prediction of 1,437,000,000 bushels would be 150,000,000 less than in 1917 and 112,000,000 under 1915, but otherwise the largest harvest on record.

Combined Yields

Taking together the Government's July estimate on wheat, oats, rye, and barley, the present indicated yield of 2,640,000,000 bushels would be 107,000,000 bushels less than in June. But it would compare with 2,401,000,000 bushels indicated for the same crops in July last year, and with 2,507,000,000 bushels actually harvested. Including corn, there is a prospect of 5,800,000,000 bushels, comparing with 5,525,000,000 bushels indicated a year ago, and a harvest return of 5,666,000,000 bushels last year. The increase over 1917 would be 134,000,000 bushels, but as compared with the bumper crops of 1915 there is a decrease of 43,000,000.

A loss of 40,000,000 bushels in the promise of wheat last month, of which 30,000,000 bushels were winter and 10,000,000 bushels spring, was due to drought and extreme heat in the Southwestern states and to drought conditions in part of the spring wheat country of the Northwest. Spring wheat conditions, however, are above the ten-year average, particularly in South Dakota, which stands 21 points above that average. The three northwestern States have a promise of 10,000,000 bushels more than was suggested a month ago, though still 60,000,000 bushels short of the record yield in 1915.

Corn's Condition

The striking fact about the corn crop is the high condition, 87.1, the best since 1909. Acreage decreased nearly five per cent. from last year's, yet, even so, it is the second largest on record. The seven surplus States have an indication 78,000,000 bushels short of last year's harvest, and 26,000,000 bushels below the promise of July last year, the principal decrease being in Illinois, Nebraska, Missouri, Indiana, and Ohio. But Texas, despite the drought and heat, has the promise of 32,000,000 bushels more than last year, Iowa of 18,000,000 bushels more, Minnesota and Oklahoma an increase of 15,000,000 bushels each, and Kansas a gain of 8,000,000 bushels.

Notwithstanding the reduction of 103,000,000 bushels in the promise of wheat and oats, the situation still promises ample supplies for all domestic and foreign requirements. On the basis of a wheat consumption of 440,000,000 bushels for the United States, and allowing 90,000,000 bushels for seed, a wheat crop of 891,000,000 bushels would leave 361,000,000 bushels for export and for a surplus to carry over into the next year. It is not believed that the United States has the facilities to export 300,000,000 bushels of wheat in the next 12 months. There will be enough wheat to permit consumption on a larger basis than that of the past two years.

Europe and America

European crops have maintained their early promise, although there has been some loss in France in the invaded sections. An abundance of wheat is promised in India, Australia, and Argentina; but with those countries the question is of tonnage available for moving it, rather than the size of the crop itself.

Beerbohm reports favorably on English crop conditions, and foreshadows good crops in the uninvaded parts of France, with an average yield in Holland and Spain. Italy, it is anticipated, will produce 164,000,000 bushels of wheat as against 140,000,000 last year.

On the other hand, crops in the Central Empires promise badly. The Austrian harvest has been delayed two weeks by cold weather, while the outlook in Germany is doubtful and in Roumania, which Germany controls, distinctly bad.

The reduction in the U.S. government estimate is somewhat offset by expectations that later returns as to results of the threshing of winter wheat will show up better than the "condition estimate." But that high prices will continue to prevail is a certainty, so long as the war continues and there is a close adjustment of supplies to requirements.

Briquetting Coal

In a report entitled "The Briquetting of Lignites," which has been issued under the auspices of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research of Canada, R. A. Ross, E.E., has shown Canada's very disadvantageous position with regard to supplies of coal. Between the bituminous coals of the eastern seaboard, and the lignite areas of Saskatchewan, there is really no fuel except peat and wood. The cost of conveying coal to Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, therefore, has been a serious factor in determining the price of coal in those provinces. The fact that fully half of the country's supply of coal has been obtained in the United States, is presented as a grave national problem.

A partial solution of this coal problem in Canada, Mr. Ross points out, will be in the preparation of lignite and bituminous coals in the West, in the form of briquettes, for purposes of fuel. He observes that in Germany, only prepared fuels are used. No raw supplies of coal are ever burned in that country because of the economic loss involved in the wasting of many by-products, which are manufactured as a result of treating by special processes for fuel purposes the different varieties of coal mined.

Domestic Situation

The domestic fuel situation is declared to be specially acute in Saskatchewan. He speaks of the westerner using 500,000 tons of Pennsylvania anthracite at a cost of \$6,000,000. In addition to the anthracite a large amount of lignite, mined locally, is used, but although low in price it is not cheap, being dirty, friable and disintegrating rapidly. The Saskatchewan lignites are almost the poorest of their class; those from Alberta are much better, in fact as the foothills are entered the beds contain superior lignites, almost equivalent in heating power to bituminous, while the latter also occur. To obtain the best results from these lignites some preparation is necessary; such preparation, the writer finds, should take the form of carbonizing and briquetting. In Germany the "brown" coals contain a small percentage of tar, and may be briquetted raw, but this is impossible in the case of our lignites, which are deficient in tarry material.

A Description of the Process

Two tons of lignite are reduced to one ton of coke, and this having been carbonized is mixed with a binding material, such as sulphite liquor or water-gas pitch, and briquetted under pressure. During the process the moisture is mostly driven off; then gasses and distillates, yielding ammonia, oils and pitches, all valuable products, are given off. Just how valuable these so-called by-products are may be gathered from the care with which the German collects them; for years Germany has coked all her coal and saved the distillates and gas.

The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has requested an appropriation of \$400,000, to be expended on a plant of 300,000 tons capacity per annum, the whole to be handled as a

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company on a commercial basis during both construction and operation, raw materials being purchased and the finished product sold with reference only to commercial results, but without profit to the directorate. It should take about a year to complete the plant with an additional six months, it is assumed, to get everything in working order and finish with experimentation.

The Cost of Briquettes

The financial aspects of the proposition are as follows:—

Total capital invested \$400,000.00

Cost and fixed charges per ton 7.00

Cost of anthracite, Estevan

(normal) 10.00-12.00

According to these figures briquettes should cost from \$3.00 to \$5.00 a ton less than anthracite at Estevan. With larger plants the saving might be even more impressive.

An average sample of Saskatchewan lignite contains the following:—

Moisture 26.13%

Vol. Hydrocarbons 28.11%

Fixed Carbon 38.16%

Ash 6.86%

Sulphur 0.74%

Total capital invested \$400,000.00

Through carbonization, products are obtained the following proportion:—

Gas per ton of lignite, 10,000 cubic feet.

Oil of tar (water free), 15 gallons.

Ammoniacal liquor, 65 gallons.

Carbon residue, 955 pounds.

The Summing Up

The report from which these abstracts have been made sums up the situation in the following sentences:—

1. The necessity exists for the development of all our fuel resources. 2. The best immediate returns will be secured by the development of lignite briquetting processes. 3. The country has the raw material, the brains and the command of money for such national work. Leaving the problem in private hands will result in long delays during which we must buy our fuel abroad. 4. In view of the broad national importance of the field the actual capital necessary is of secondary importance only. 5. Full success will mean the stoppage of millions of outgo to the United States and its expenditure in wages in Canada. 6. If only a partial success be secured a step shall have been taken in a problem which must be solved ultimately. 7. A complete failure is unthinkable, but granted that outcome, the money, if judiciously spent, will have demonstrated the uselessness of further trials, and will lay a ghost which otherwise would be continually in evidence.

The Face in the Paper

Continued from Page 10

"Who is home?"

"Nobody, sir."

Rufus, used to servants, knew half-way measures would gain nothing here. Unhesitatingly, he took a five-dollar bill from his dwindling roll and said with the authority of affluence: "Put that in your fist and step outside here a minute."

The butler did so, with a grateful sniff in his thin, blue nose.

"Now, then," said Rufus, "where did Miss Naylor go, when, and with whom?"

"She left hurriedly about three o'clock, sir, with a strange young man in a yellow raincoat. She said she was going to Mr. Naylor's country home in Lake Forest."

"What did the young man tell her?"

"Unless I mistake, sir, he brought distressing news. Miss Naylor was terribly upset."

"Did she telephone her father?"

"She tried to, sir—we all tried to—but the wires seemed to be down—probably the storm."

"Did the young man have a motor?"

"A limousine, sir. Mr. Naylor's, I think."

Rufus asked the Lake Forest address of the Nylors', then turned and took the steps to the street in two bounds. A minute later he and his taxicab were speeding toward the north as though chased by the storm.

(Continued Next Week.)



Ride a
"C.C.M."

Bicycle

"The Fifth Horse on the Farm"

A Bicycle will increase your profits, get you anywhere at a moment's notice, take you to town and back in record time, and enable you to do a better day's work every day.

No cost for upkeep—no hitching or unhitching.

This Mark is Your Protection Every "C.C.M." Bicycle bears this design on the rear upright.

Look for These Nameplates All these well-known lines are "C.C.M." Bicycles. Write for Catalogue B

Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Limited, 326 Donald Street WINNIPEG MANITOBA 1-E

Twice as easy as walking
Three times as fast

The WINDMILL YOU Should Have—The ECLIPSE



A slow speed direct stroke which does entirely away with troublesome gear ing. Runs at nice, easy speed and will pump in light or heavy winds.

Pumps more water for less money than any steel windmill built

Write NOW for our Free Windmill Book
The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., WINNIPEG Limited

Saskatoon, Sask. Calgary, Alta.

One Way To Make Money

is to invest your savings in good Bonds, and so make the money you worked for, work for you.

The safest of all Bonds are the Dominion of Canada Bonds.

If you would like to see a Canada Victory Bond before you buy it, we will send you one to your local bank, and you may pay us for it after you have inspected it. Decide now to buy, and you will never regret it.

Remember, Victory Bonds at present price yield around 5 1/2 per cent. interest, and that is surely better than keeping money idle or letting it earn only 3 per cent. on funds for which you have no immediate use. And remember, they are really saleable and Free of Federal Income Tax.

You can buy Victory Bonds at the following prices:—

\$1,000 Bond costs \$988.75

500 Bond costs 494.37

100 Bond costs 98.87

50 Bond costs 49.45

and accrued interest.

Larger amounts in proportion. Interest payable every six months at all Banks. Fill out and mail the coupon below.

Address Dept. G.

Graham, Sanson & C.
INVESTMENT BANKERS

Toronto General Trusts Building,

Toronto.

I have \$_____ for investment.

Please send to _____ Bank at _____

_____ Victory Bonds, due _____

State 5, 10 or 20 year maturity.

as per your advertisement in _____

Name _____

Address _____

The Mail Bag

The Challenge

EDITOR, Guide.—The letter of Democrat in June 12 issue of The Guide's Mail Bag—is timely!! These autocratic measures with their drastic penalties (unheard of in any other country but here and the U.S.A.) are a direct challenge to every man in this country! Only cowards lie down under a beating and cur-like, lick the hands that beat them. This war is showing to those who can look on without bias and prejudice (alas, few can and do) how people can be misled by interested scoundrels and how cries and high-sounding words are used for base purposes. Liberty is the cover for enslavement. Democracy for autocracy. Read history—digest the facts that you find there. Compare these facts with the rabid false assertions freely bandied about in the mouths of our governmental officers and sift out the truth. Then only can you form an opinion on this terrific struggle which will hold together under criticism. Who controlled this and that country a hundred or two hundred years ago? How did it change hands or ownership? Who benefitted by this change, the working man or the moneyed interests? When men are laying down their lives for a cause find out whether the cause is worthy and sincere! By all means read Democrat's letters and answer the challenge—"Are you a Man or a Coward?" —Anglo-Saxon.

Drafting of Farmers

Dear Sir,—As briefly as possible I wish to voice my opinion from a farmer's standpoint re drafting of young farmers. I will state my own case, as I believe it will catch many thousand other farmers in similar conditions. I fully realize that the men are badly needed at the front, but of what use are the men if there is no food for them? Will a large starving army be any better than a smaller well-fed army? I fail to comprehend it. The young farmers of draft age are an immense help in food production, yet they will amount to but few in the army that is needed at the front. I am farming only a quarter section, but I farm every foot, except where the buildings stand, and I work the land as well as it is possible to work it. I keep it clean of weeds. It is only light work that I can do; by keeping it clean of weeds I raise 100 per cent. grain. I have never had a crop failure. In the dry year 1914 when some farmers did not even get their seed back, my wheat averaged 20 bushels per acre on 60 acres, which was shipped to The Grain Growers Grain Co. In 1915 I raised over 3,700 bushels of wheat and 1,400 bushels oats; about 1,400 or 1,500 bushels of this wheat I hauled to town to pay debts, most of which was turned over to the merchants, as I was not able to get cars or sell it to the elevators; the balance of it was shipped during that and the following winter. In 1916, the year of the rust, I raised between 1,700 and 1,800 bushels No. 3 wheat on 73 acres, 15 acres being summerfallow averaged 35 bushels. Last year I was hailed out on the 11th day of July, just as the wheat was heading out; 56 acres of wheat on summerfallow was damaged 80 per cent., and 16 acres on stubble 40 per cent., and oats 40 per cent., and I threshed a little less than 1,500 bushels No. 5 wheat. The wheat of the last three years was shipped to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., all of this could doubtless be verified by these two company's records, as well as by the merchants in Kindersley. I have now 100 acres in crop and would have cropped considerable more this year, had I not feared of not being able

to get it harvested. I have found, during the last three years in harvest and threshing time, that I have had to drive to town from 3 to 6 times, before I could finally succeed in getting men, and that means just that many days lost, and this condition is doubtless going to be aggravated this year. I am not an old man in years, being only 53, but being sickly, I am not much use, and my son, a boy of 22, has had to do all the hard work for years. He is the only child I have, and is therefore the same as the owner. No hired man, even if he was an experienced man, would do the amount of work that he does. He gets up early and works till late at night. I have a threshing outfit, and it is his business to run it during threshing time; I can start it if someone turns the fly wheel, also I can stop it, but that is the limit of my knowledge; so if my son is drafted I do not know how the threshing is going to be done, even if the cutting and stooking is done, which appears very doubtful. I have 44 head of horses and cattle, which will increase to between 50 and 60 head this summer, besides I have 2 sows with litters. It is next to impossible to hire a man, and my wife like myself is not very strong; we have both worked hard all our lives, and it is telling hard on us; does anyone think it possible for a healthy man to do all of this work, let alone a sickly one? If the drafting of a man's only child has any effect on his ability to work, it will naturally be to lower it, and not to increase it. We have been told repeatedly that the food supply will lose or win the war; if this is so, then according to this, the cutting off of any part of the food supply will have a tendency towards lowering the resisting and offensive power of the Allies. Is this wise? If, as we have been told, the United States has a large army willing and anxious to go to France, but lacking transportation, using the same transports as our own forces, why not let them go and keep the young farmers on the land where they can do far more effective work? Cutting off the labor supply, or even substituting it, if we could, with inexperienced men, is in my opinion a poor way of effecting increased production.—L. P. Tyson, Kindersley, Sask.

Alberta Hail Insurance

Editor, Guide: I have been reading over the Alberta Hail Insurance Act as outlined in The Guide, June 5, 1918, by H. A. Malcolm, chairman of the Hail Insurance Board. Now, I would like to see the farmers of Alberta get up a discussion among themselves and also in U.F.A. local unions, so that when we take a vote on this act, February next, we will know how we stand and not have any nagging between us and the board.

I think that the way the withdrawals are outlined, they won't be altogether satisfactory. In the first place, it says that a farmer may withdraw a portion of his crop. Suppose quite a number of farmers withdraw before June 15, and a number again before July 20. Owing to causes other than hail, those who have stayed with their insurance won't be many in a municipal district. Suppose again that those who are left should be more or less hailed out. Now, the premiums to be paid by these farmers might be heavy, owing to so many withdrawals. Right here I can see some dissatisfied farmers.

Now, about the indemnity to be paid for losses. Mr. Malcolm gives us two rates: \$8.00 and \$6.00 per acre. If we wish to reduce this rate of indemnity to \$6.00 per acre we may do so by giving notice before June 15, and accordingly our premium is also reduced. But in reading along the lines of this act,

Red Wing

Thresher Belts

Mean Extra Strength
and Extra Power.

They carry the load, day in and day out. They are ready for the hardest kind of service—for any kind of weather—because they are made expressly for the needs of the Western Canada grain country. Our nearest branch is always at your service; we'll see that you are promptly supplied, should you be unable to obtain a **RED WING** Belt in your neighborhood.

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Limited

Head Office: MONTREAL

Service Branches at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge.



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BANK OF HAMILTON

INCREASED production of wealth is the only way in which the requirements of the nation can be met without excessive taxation for the next decade. The expansion of legitimate business is essential, and the Bank of Hamilton is prepared to encourage it by the judicious extension of credits.

MAIN WINNIPEG OFFICE:

Main Street, corner McDermot Avenue.

F. E. KILVERT, Manager.

70-D

BITUMINOUS COAL

From Bellevue and Greenhill Mines

Daily Output 3000 Tons

Output for June last, 75,313 tons.

High Heat, Long Lasting. Low Moisture Coal will Stock Anywhere.

PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST SHORTAGE

SIZES—
Lump Screened Mine Run Steam Slack
2-in. up. 1-in. to 2-in. All Sizes. 0-in. to 2-in. 0-in. to 1-in.

A SIZE FOR EVERY PURPOSE

Agents at all principal points in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Ask Your Dealer or Write Us for Information.

THE WEST CANADIAN COLLIERIES LTD.

Head Office: Blairmore, Alberta.

Branch Office: Union Bank Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba.



STOCK (Miscellaneous)

ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAVE FOR SALE
11 pure-bred Shorthorn bulls from 11 to 16 months old; 10 cows and heifers, with calves at their sides; 5 yearling Shetlands. Write for particulars. R. H. Scott, Proprietor, Alameda, Sask.

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

5c. Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word; also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

HORSES

CAR HORSES FOR SALE, 2 TO 5 YEARS. Weights 1100 to 1350 lbs. Cheap for cash, or trade for cattle or sheep. Lester Hammonton, Maple Creek, Sask.

MOSIMAN BROS., BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS of pure-bred Percheron and Belgian horses, Guernsey, Sask. Write us your wants.

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN. Breeder of Clydesdales. Mares and fillies for sale.

SWINE

IMPROVED PURE BRED YORKSHIRES Young pigs of both sexes for sale. All stock. Irving Jones, Prairie Holme Farm, Glen Ewen, Sask.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES FROM PRIZE WINNERS and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napin, Man.

CHESTER WHITES, PURE-BRED—AM OFFERING choice spring pigs of both sexes, unrelated, at reasonable prices. J. H. George, Three Hills, Alta.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES FOR SALE, 8 weeks old, \$15 each. C. W. Ayers, Fairlight, Sask.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, ALL AGES, from prize-winning stock. Write, G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA PIGS FOR SALE. Price \$15.00 f.o.b. Gull Lake. C. E. Dumaine & Son, Box 147, Gull Lake.

PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY PIGS, 8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD, for sale. Pedigree registered in purchaser's name. \$12 each. Frank O'Higgins, Wauchope, Sask.

PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY PIGS, BOTH SEXES for sale. April litters. Write to Chas. R. Smith, Lorraine, Alberta.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS, 6 WEEKS OLD, at \$12.00 each. Albert Bakken, Excel, Alta.

LARGE TYPE BERKSHIRES FOR SALE—Choice May pigs of both sexes with pedigree. J. H. Elsey, Adanac, Sask.

BERKSHIRE PIGS, 8 TO 10 WEEKS, BOARS, \$15.00; sows, \$12.00. Pedigrees applied for. R. Magee, Wolseley, Sask.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—A FEW UNRELATED pairs and a big bunch of choice April boars. W. T. Bailey & Sons, Druid, Sask.

FOR SALE REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY (April) boars. W. L. Gray, Spruce Grove Farm, Millet, Alta.

CATTLE

SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO 3 years; 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatchewan, son of Gainford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man.

HOLSTEINS—18 HEAD COWS AND HEIFERS, due August to November. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, YEAR; SIRE, McOpa's Pride (6755); dam, Highland Lady Clare 2nd (9328). Good individual. First \$150. A. C. Anderson, Dubuc, Sask.

FOR SALE REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, weight 1,650, rising four years. A snap for quick sale. Price \$275.00. F. Taylor, Oak Lake, Man.

REGISTERED AYRSIDE BULL, "CARLTON Prince," 3 years old; sire, "Hobslands Pride," imp. Price reasonable. Harry Peake, Box 270, Moosomin, Sask.

SHORTHORNS—TWO REGISTERED BULLS, ready for service. Price \$150. Flury Bros., Battleford, Sask.

NUMBER OF COWS AND HEIFERS WITH CALVES AT FOOT FOR SALE. H. Tees, Lemberg, Sask.

SHORTHORN BULLS, SIX MONTHS TO TWO YEARS. Good stock. Right prices. Paul Edwards, Shaunavon, Sask.

FOR SALE RED POLLED BULL, "GENERAL Martin" (2957), born September 18, 1917. Apply to W. S. Carter, Spy Hill, Sask.

HEREFORD CATTLE—YEARLING AND TWO-YEAR-OLD BULLS FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES. H. W. Wood, Carstairs, Alta.

RED-POLLED CATTLE STOCK FOR SALE. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask.

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREEDERS of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS ARE ON SALE IN FIVE THOUSAND OFFICES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

SEED GRAIN

WANTED—FALL RYE SEED. QUOTE PRICE and quantity. David Cargill, Pakowki, Sask.

FARM MACHINERY

NOTICE—EXCHANGE YOUR TROUBLESOME cream separator for a 500 lb. high grade new machine. Splendid trade proposition offered. Over a thousand in use. Money back guarantee. Write for description. Dominion-Reid Separator Co., 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg.

The Grain Growers' Guide

FARM LANDS

CHOICE RANCH FOR SALE—1,900 ACRES. composed of 960 deeded land and about 940 lease, in the foot hills, 30 miles west of Calgary. Railway station right at ranch gate. Good motor road from Calgary. Lots of grass, hay and water. Very best of black loam soil. 200 cultivated for feed. Part seeded timothy and bromes. Very best running spring water at buildings and in every pasture. Two sets of buildings. Good shelter for winter feed. All well fenced and cross fenced. Price, deeded land, \$20 acre with \$7,000 cash, or \$2,000 down and \$5,000 this fall. Balance arranged. Lease transferred free. This is one of the very best ranches in Alberta, in a district where there is seldom snow enough to prevent winter grazing. Not more than one ton per head required. J. C. Leslie and Co., 301 Beveridge Block, Calgary.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN THE Red River Valley, being the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sections 15 and 16, township 7, range 2 east, 800 acres, 25 miles south of Winnipeg; 600 acres cultivated, 450 in crop, balance pasture; no waste land; between 8 and 9 miles of fencing. Buildings insured for \$8,000. Will sell along with the farm, crop, stock and implements if desired. Horses, 20 head, big and little; 40 cattle. Property unencumbered. No trades considered, but very liberal terms given. Price for the land \$40 per acre. To reach me in the city phone St. John 1700. A. L. Dryden, city address, 269 Church Ave., Winnipeg.

GRAIN GROWERS, STOCK MEN—WE HAVE for sale in Northern Saskatchewan, in township 44, range 25, W. 3rd, 10,000 acres, all good wheat and mixed farming land, soil deep black loam on clay subsoil, wonderful growth of grass and lots of rainfall in this district. Prices run from \$8.00 to \$18.00 per acre by the section; a little higher for half and quarter sections. Terms \$1.00 to \$2.00 per acre cash, balance over 5 to 7 years, interest 7%. Write us at once for further particulars. Simpson, Mitchell & Ewing, 701 Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR SALE in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—GOOD QUARTER SECTION located in Alberta, along main line C.N.R., with abundance of hay, grazing and water, suitable for mixed farming and stock raising as it is free range. Would accept young mares in exchange. For fuller particulars write H. Macauley & Sons, Wascoa, Sask.

FOR LIST OF FARM LANDS FOR SALE IN THE Portage la Prairie and Oakville district, write S. J. Newman, Real Estate Agent, Portage la Prairie, Man.

IMPROVED QUARTER OR HALF SECTION FARMS in Saskatchewan. Write for list showing prices, location and full particulars. General Administration Society, Regina, Sask.

CALIFORNIA HOMES AND LAND TO EXCHANGE for Canadian farms. Ramage Realty Co., 631 Security Building, Los Angeles, California.

WHEN ORDERING GOODS BY MAIL SEND a Dominion Express Money Order.

RABBITS

RABBITS FOR SALE—BELGIAN HARES, Flemish Giants, Polish Angoras. Good stock. J. R. Young, 211 Ruby St., Winnipeg.

DOGS

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, WELL MARKED, five dollars each. Box 148, Manor, Sask.

OATS

FOR SALE—TWO CARLOADS OF GOOD FEED OATS. Kjellander Bros., Wilcox, Sask.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

LUMBER FOR SALE—WE WOULD BE PLEASED to get inquiries from those in need of lumber, as we have about 700,000 feet of spruce lumber at Millet, Alberta. This lumber is dry and is No. 1 stock. Your letters will receive our prompt attention. The Rowley Bennett Lumber Co., Millet, Alberta.

SPLIT CEDAR POSTS FOR SALE, CARLOAD LOTS. Apply Box 887, Fernie, B.C.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

COTTONSEED COOKING OIL, PURE VEGETABLE shortening, 40 pound tins, each \$12.00. The Cottonseed Oil Co., 553 Henry Ave., Winnipeg. Canadian Food Control License Number 6-410.

HAY WANTED—QUOTATIONS ON NORTHERN wild and domestic hay (baled) in car lots, f.o.b. your station. Reference, Standard Bank, 13th St. N., Lethbridge. S. A. B. Crabb, 1914 9th Ave. N., Lethbridge, Alta.

NEEDLES, REPAIRS, FOR ALL MAKES machines. Dominion Sewing Machine Co. (Accessory Dept.), 300 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

Eyes Examined, Glasses Correctly Fitted

Send us your broken lenses and have us duplicate them. We have installed the machinery for grinding lenses so that we may give you a quick and accurate service. We supply only the best quality in both lenses and mountings.

ORICHTON'S LIMITED
Refraction and Manufacturing Opticians
Jewelers and Watchmakers
Hammond Bldg., 304 Main St., Moose Jaw, Sask.

REACHING OUR OBJECTIVE

Every year The Guide strives to increase the amount of advertising in The Farmers' Market Place. During the year ending June 30, 1918, we reached our objective. The Guide's superiority in getting results for its classified advertisers and the service it is rendering made this possible. The Guide's circulation is over 43,000 copies weekly—it reaches approximately every third English-speaking farm home in Western Canada. As to results advertisers are getting

READ THE FOLLOWING LETTERS:

Yorkton, Sask.

When I have more surplus stock I will certainly use a classified ad. in The Guide as I have had excellent satisfaction from my previous ads.

W. H. CHRYSLER.

Dacotah, Man.

The 30-6-Mogul which I advertised for sale in The Guide ten days ago is sold through your columns and am surely grateful for a quick sale. Last year I also received good results through The Guide by trading pigs and figure money was never better invested than in this manner.

A. O. QUILLY.

Tugasko, Sask.

The ad. which I placed in The Guide brought me splendid results. The only trouble was that I had not enough dogs to supply the wants.

H. G. GREENFIELD.

Anything that the farmer wants can be sold through an ad. in The Farmers' Market Place. Send in your ad. today.

The Rate is economical: Five Cents per word, payable in advance.

WINNIPEG The Grain Growers' Guide Manitoba



Let Hasslers do Your Bridge Repairing!

LET Hasslers take you over old bridges as smoothly as over the big iron structure just erected. Float up the approach and skim over the planks without jolt or jar.



Shock Absorber For Ford Cars

Hassler Shock Absorbers bear the weight of the car. They take the kick out of the big jolts and give the leaf springs a chance to absorb what's left. Gently compress for the little jars that usually are passed on to the car and its occupants. Hassler Shock Absorbers also save tires, gasoline, prevent vibration and make your Ford easier to drive and as comfortable as a \$2,000 car. 300,000 Ford Owners recognize their economic necessity.

10-Day Free Trial Offer.
Phone, write or call for FREE TRIAL BLANK and we will have a set of Hasslers put on your Ford without a cent of expense to you. Try them 10 days. Then, if you are willing to do without them, they will be taken off without charge. Don't ride without Hasslers simply because someone discourages you from trying them. Accept this offer and see for yourself. Over 300,000 sets in use. Do it now.



ROBERT H. HASSELR, Limited
Lock Drawer No. 18 HAMILTON, ONT., CAN.

I find that the board will have power to levy the premium to meet the losses of each municipal district at no much per acre to meet all cost of carrying on the business for the year. So that it seems to me that in the end the farmer who takes out his insurance at the rate of \$6.00 per acre will be paying as much premium as the one who takes out \$8.00 per acre.

Speaking for myself, I would rather see one rate, either at \$6.00 or \$8.00, and also no withdrawals and everyone in a district pay the same on crops under cultivation whether he gets burnt out or frozen out.

I am not writing to start an argument with anyone, but I would like to hear what some of our leaders have to say about this Act. Also I believe that Mr. Malcolm and the board would like the farmers to discuss it as it would give them a better idea of what we want, that is, if the farmers of Alberta are thinking of keeping the municipal hail insurance in force.

In regard to the management of the board, I don't think there is much to say only that I think that the chairman's salary should be made known to the voters before February next year, and I also believe that it wouldn't be a bad idea if all the members of the board's salary be voted on also at the poll.—*Alberta Farmer.*

Cost of Wheat

Editor, Guide.—In The Guide of June 19, there appeared an editorial headed "Senator Nichols' Idea of Profits," and claiming that the senator had asserted "that the average cost of producing a bushel of wheat is 80 cents, and that because the government fixed the price of wheat at \$2.20 per bushel, the western farmer has been making profits at the rate of 200 to 300 per cent. per annum."

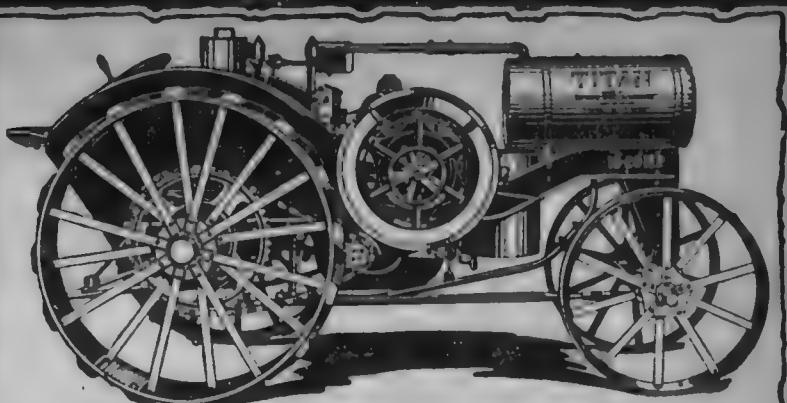
Price represents the average amount of socially necessary labor-time worked up into the production of a commodity, therefore the average amount of socially necessary labor-time worked up into a bushel of wheat is measured in value by \$2.20. However, I note by the way that the article says that even at \$2.20 per bushel for wheat, many farmers have lost heavily.

If Senator Nichols, and other capitalists, by entering the field of agriculture, and applying the most efficient capitalistic methods of production, can produce wheat at a cost of 80 cents, which is not an impossibility, it only goes to show the great majority of farmers to what extent they are being exploited, and who are laboring in vain.

Price then remunerates us for socially necessary labor only, and socially unnecessary labor is always unpaid labor for which we receive no equivalent, and as the great majority of farmers work up into the product of their toil, labor which is socially unnecessary, we must naturally conclude that they are at all times working at a most serious disadvantage, because of the very fact that they are not owners of the means of wealth production which are up to the average and socially necessary.

The favored minority will always have the advantage so long as the present economic system will last, because they will always be in a position to get possession of, and own the latest improvements in the means of producing wealth, and thereby ever widening the gulf between oppressors and oppressed.

When will the oppressed farmers of this western country, or of any other country learn the important lesson which I have briefly touched upon, namely—that they are robbed at the point of production, and at this point only, because they are unable to get into possession of and to own the means of wealth production which are up to the average, and socially necessary. Now, Mr. Farmer, in a manner which I admit is somewhat abstract, I have nevertheless given you the key to the whole system of social injustice. It is absolutely useless to complain of being robbed as a consumer, or to blame the tariff, or any other such superficiality, when the very basic principle upon which the whole superstructure of the present economic system is built is in itself an injustice—the exploitation of human labor.—Fred Kissack, Sovereign, Sask.



What Tractor Owners Want

WISE tractor buyers insist upon three features: Their tractors must operate on the cheapest fuel a farmer can buy. They must be so simple that the farmer or his help can operate them. They must do enough good work in the field, and at the belt, to more than pay for themselves. Titan 10-20 and International 15-30-h. p. tractors meet all three of these demands.

One reason for the very satisfactory records these tractors make is the service our local dealers and branch houses give—a service that enables farmers to keep their tractors going whenever there is work to do. It includes all necessary instructions in the care and handling of the machines.

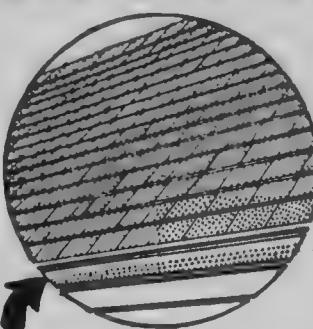
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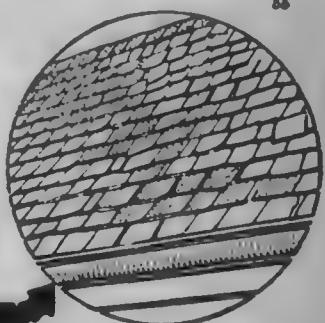
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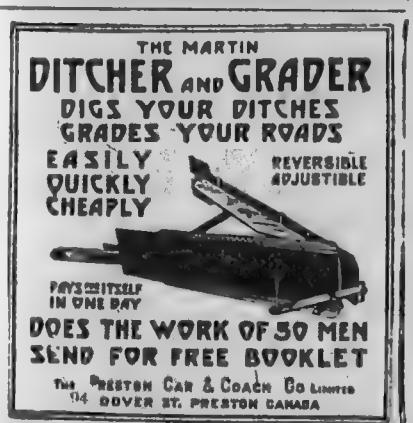
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Canada's Wool Controllers

Who They Are and Why They Were Appointed

By Edward W. Reynolds

EVERY edition of a daily or weekly newspaper contains some reference to the Canadian War Trade Board, the Food Control Board, or the Fuel Controller. The nature of their work give them a prominent place in the public eye, but there is another equally important body that is seldom heard of outside the specific industries with which they come in contact. They work in comparative obscurity, yet without they virtually control the destinies of the growing Canadian sheep industry, and all the attendant and allied industries that in some way or another handle the sheep's coat after it leaves the shearer's hands.

During the first year of its existence, the Canadian sheepmen knew little, and very probably cared less about what the Canadian Wool Commission was doing, but now this body and its work can have a very vital influence over the affairs of the sheep grower. The Canadian government, through the medium of the Canadian War



Clipping and Packing Wool in Manitoba.

the United States government charges the wool manufacturers in Boston.

Work of the Wool Commission

The history of the Canadian Wool Commission is very important, first because it tells the story of the Canadian government's first attempt to take in experts in the very lines to be controlled by the Commission, and tell them in broad terms to handle the situation in the best possible manner, without regard for precedent, or departmental red tape or usage. It was the success that accrued to the efforts of this commission that opened the eyes of the government to the benefits resulting from letting industrialists, or agriculturalists settle their own problems, of course giving them the necessary backing of governmental authority.

Many difficult problems have confronted the Canadian industrial and agricultural worlds since the commencement of hostilities in August, 1914.

Most of them have been subjected to adjustment as a war-time expedient; few have been permanently solved. Of those which have reached a solution, none stand out so prominently as the work of the Canadian Wool Commission, which has accomplished results that will have a lasting effect on the Canadian industry. There is every indication that it may yet be the means of bringing the Canadian wool grower and the manufacturer together. There are no striking differences between these two sections of the community, but the manufacturers just had to come to fully realize what can be done with Canadian wool—and it is all being done, and the growers had to be convinced that if they did begin to ship their wool east and the manufacturers bought it, in return for getting a fair price they would endeavor to develop grades of wool that can best be used in the Dominion. Of course climatic conditions prevent this being done absolutely, but the growers will no doubt go a long way towards meeting the manufacturers.

The average farmer may ask the reason for this. The condition of the world's wool stocks are such that every possible use must be made of the wool. The Canadian manufacturer has heretofore been well supplied with Australian wool, and has not seen fit to buy Canadian wool. But now, even the Australasian wools are not to flow in Canada with such readiness as heretofore, and the Canadian manufacturer is urged to take and use every possible ounce of Canadian wool, hence the somewhat wide powers given the Canadian Wool Commission to see that this is done. It is a condition of affairs that is not bad for the manufacturer or the grower. Prices have been fixed by representatives of all parties interested. They are about four per cent. lower than what



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LAND COMMISSIONER,
Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

improve, there is no gainsaying the fact that this development will be very much the result of the declaration of the manufacturers, represented by the Canadian Wool Commission, and the growers, represented by the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Ltd.—the growers' own company, only growers can hold in it—to unite for common action during the war period.

Experts Better Than Politicians

Yet another important lesson has been learned from the operations of the Canadian Wool Commission. It is this: that a committee of experts who can gather together with the co-operation of those interests, and do more towards solving an agricultural or industrial problem than can the average committee of parliamentarians or government officials. There are one or two striking instances of parliamentarians—politicians, being appointed by the government to investigate or take charge of some very important and vital matter without definite results. Not one constructive result of any degree of importance has resulted in Canada.

At the outbreak of war, the British government, after realizing that the war would be protracted, soon began to take stock of its resources throughout the world in general, and the empire in particular. Embargoes were placed on this and that commodity. Sales were restricted. Even the export and import trade between the overseas Dominions was checked, and in many cases prohibited. London became the pivotal point of the British Empire to a greater degree than heretofore. Countries the other side of the globe could not export to their neighbors without the permission of the authorities in London.

The new condition of affairs did not materially affect the life of the Dominion for a few months. Production went on apace. There appeared to be no necessity for conserving the stocks, as it was understood that some of the embargoes had been placed on commodities as a simple means of facilitating stock-taking by the British authorities.

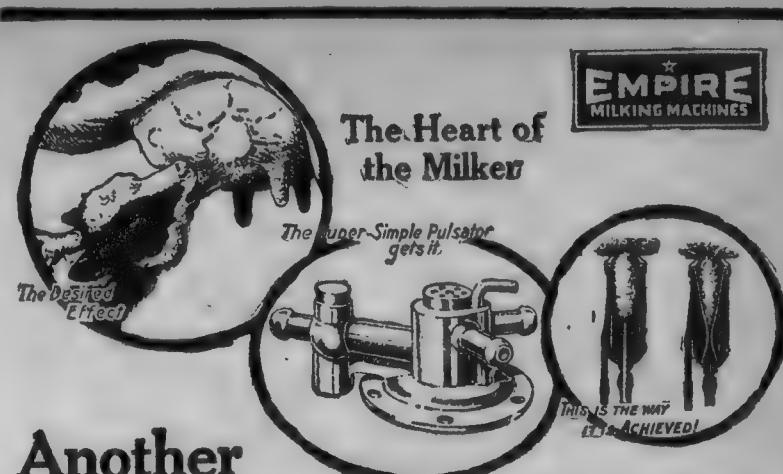
Why Embargoes Were Not Lifted

But the embargoes were not lifted. It was discovered that the enemy could get minerals even from Britain by means of false entries on bills of lading. Therefore, it is easy to see why Great Britain refrained from permitting the promiscuous shipment of wool from Australasia to any portion of the world. Wool is an important war material, and the coterie of belligerents, which possesses the greater quantity stands an obviously better chance of winning out. Thus while the British authorities had much wool at their disposal and therefore "had the goods" on the enemy, the restriction of shipments began to cause the Canadian textile trades to suffer a serious shortage of wool. Supplies were dwindling fast. The mills at that time were not disposed to use Canadian wools to any appreciable extent. At that, the Western wool grower naturally preferred shipping his wool where prices were best. And they were to be found at Boston and other American points.

Under these circumstances it will be asked, what was the Canadian textile trades to do? Any attempt to restrict the market of Western wool would, of course, been taken exception to by the sheep ranchers. On the other hand, appeal after appeal was being made to the Canadian mills by the British and French governments for clothing and blankets. Clothing and protection from the rigors of early trench warfare were a great necessity, and in great need. Canadian climate at home is such that the consumption of wool per capita in Canada is bigger than in any other country in the world, with the possible exception of Russia. Therefore, the imperative demand of a steady flow of wool to Canada to meet domestic and war requirements made the appointment of the Canadian Wool Commission necessary.

To bring to a head the matter of getting more wool to replace the diminished stocks, a party of Canadian mill men got together and formed the nucleus of the Canadian Wool Commission. They appealed to the federal government for official recognition, and the proper authority to act. The idea was

Continued on Page 46



Another Battle Won for Dairymen

FOR months we have been experimenting—investigating—testing—fighting, to find a way to make the Empire Milking Machine, already the unquestioned leader, still more efficient for the dairy farmer.

THE BATTLE IS WON.

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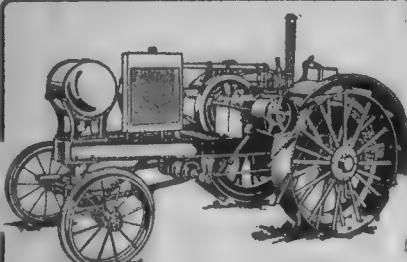
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The Old Order and the New The Canadian Co-operator points out the Difference

THE Canadian Co-operator, published at Brantford, Ont., and edited by George Keen, well-known as a writer, lecturer and organizer in the co-operative movement in Canada compares, in its July issue, the presidential addresses of S. B. Parsons, of the C.M.A., and Thomas Killon, of the Co-operative Wholesale Society of England. Editorialy, the Canadian Co-operator says:

"On the day that the capitalist press of Canada furnished exhaustive reports of the presidential address delivered by S. B. Parsons, of Toronto, to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, assembled in annual convention at Montreal, there came to our desk through the mail a report of the presidential address of Thomas Killon, chief executive of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, delivered at the annual congress of the British Co-operative Union.

When social reformers seek to destroy the immoral pretensions of capitalism our exploiters of industry try to evade the severity and to escape the logic of the blow by urging that they are impractical visionaries, that things as they are are just as they ought to be or they would be different, and that without the aid of the industrial capitalists the world would be in a state of chaos and the poor working man would be deprived of the means of a livelihood. It is interesting to note, however, that the presidential address of Thomas Killon was that of a great captain of industry, and that the occasion of his address was a conference of more economic importance than that of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, for the delegates present represented, on the economic side of their activities, an industrial and commercial proprietary of 3,600,000 householders, representing, with their families, a population double that of the Dominion of Canada. They were, too, responsible for the annual production and circulation of real wealth of more than a billion dollars, of finance running well into the billions, and insurance risks of some hundreds of millions.

Distinguishing Characteristics

We read carefully through both addresses and were much struck by the difference of outlook between these two outstanding representatives of commerce and industry; one representing the old, profit-seeking, vice-creating, strife-developing system of capitalism, which must in due course inevitably pass if the human race is to progress, and the other the new social and industrial order which does not regard the object of production and distribution to be the making of profit for the comparatively few, but to satisfy the needs of all for their comfort, happiness and general well-being.

Although hundreds of thousands of our sons were on the day of President Parsons' speech risking their young lives—values which cannot be expressed in terms of dollars and cents—for the protection of the property of the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, as well as their own and our liberties, this exponent of industrial capitalism made it clear he had no vision greater than that of making profit for himself and the limited number of his associates. The burden of his lament, indeed, the general tenor of his address, were the efforts said to be made by the western grain growers' associations to deprive them of some of their privileges; to reduce that tribute, concealed under the description of a protective tariff, which the governments that capitalists control, compel all the people to pay to men who finance industry on almost every manufactured article they use.

Mr. Parsons, with ostrich-like folly, claimed fellowship for his friends as producers with the workers on the farms of the West, although it must be obvious to the meanest intelligence that they are not manufacturers or producers at all, but exploiters for private profit of the productive powers of others. The spokesman of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association made a deliberate bid for an alliance with the grain growers' organizations. The farmers are not protected by statute, and

they are organized to protest against the value of the reward for their labor, which they receive on a free trade basis, being depreciated on exchange into manufactured goods. The suggestion is skillfully advanced by Mr. Parsons that if the organized farmers "are not receiving proper consideration, then we (the industrial capitalists) should be the first to co-operate with them in trying to remedy their difficulties." A reasonable interpretation of this remark is that, if the organized farmers will abandon their efforts to deprive the industrial capitalists of the enjoyment of their unjust privileges, the latter will assist the farmers in also getting from the State an equivalent privilege to oppress the unorganized consumers of the country.

A Great Captain of Industry

This special pleader for selfish and predatory profiteers is reported in the press to have pointed out the industrial activity and expansion of Hamilton, Ont., as an instance of what a "protective" tariff can do. Currency has, of late, been widely given to the announcement that the total number of hands, including office and travelling staffs, employed in the manufacturing plants of Hamilton, is 30,000. It will be a surprise to Mr. Parsons and his friends to hear that the Co-operative Wholesale Society alone exceeds these figures by some 3,000, and that Thomas Killon, whose speech we are comparing with that of Mr. Parsons, presides over the efforts of more workers than all the manufacturers of Hamilton combined. Nevertheless, at the time the emissaries of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association were flocking, as is the wont "of birds of a feather" over to Britain to assist their fellow-profits there to impose this fraudulent device of "protection" upon the people of the old land, the Co-operative Wholesale Society was employing its resources and influence to defeat the same. What greater demonstration can be given as to which policy is in the best interests of the people than the fact that a great democratic industrial organization such as the Co-operative Wholesale Society, concerned in the production of a greater number of commodities than any other organization in the world, and solely for the service of the people, stands for free trade, while the capitalistic aggregation, organized under the name of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association interested in industry exclusively for the profit they can make out of it, stands for "protection."

In perusing the speech of the representative of the new industrial order summarized in this issue, our readers will note that while as a captain of industry, Mr. Killon was probably not equalled, as he certainly was not surpassed, in the magnitude and comprehensive range of his responsibilities of any of the gentlemen assembled at Montreal, he had not a solitary word to say about making profits for the co-operators he represented, and that his attitude towards economic questions was conceived solely from the viewpoint of what would best contribute to the welfare of the general body of his fellow-citizens.

Where Service is the Goal

Following the editorial comment is a summary of Mr. Killon's address:

Dealing with the war, the president reminded the audience that it was still with us, and that, for a time, it had stifled social progress, economic betterment and industrial development, whether on individual or co-operative lines. Its gross evil influence had affected every citizen in Europe, whether it be in respect of food, shelter, education, freedom of speech, or the capacity of advancement in the material and refined arts and practices of peace. Wars, he pointed out, were caused solely by the military ambition, commercial greed, or social madness of a comparatively few people; but, he argued, the future of civilization must be controlled by the people for the people. If co-operation, he added, was going to be a universal principle and practice in the world of trade, commerce and



Mr. and Mrs. Home-builder

Are you among those who have planted trees that failed to grow? If so, have you not concluded that trees imported from the warmer climes of the East or of the States, or from the lower altitudes of Manitoba could not be grown successfully in Saskatchewan or Alberta? To you, our Planter's Guide will be a source of encouragement as well as a store-house of valuable horticultural information. It brings to you conclusive proof that you can have a grove to give cooling shade on hot summer days and to protect your home from the blizzards and snow drifts of winter; that you can have luscious strawberries, raspberries, plums, crab apples and other fruits from your own orchard; and that, aside from these results, a small initial investment will bring huge returns in the increased value of your property. Our Planter's Guide contains the results of our years of experience in the growing of nursery stock in Saskatchewan. Only the varieties that have proved the test of time are listed. I challenge any authority on Horticulture to select one single variety described in our Planter's Guide that can not be successfully grown in Western Canada.

Specialization is the key-note of modern business success. It is because we are tree specialists that the Prairie Nurseries Limited ranks first among the Nurseries of Western Canada. We concentrate on out-door-grown Nursery stock. On the 400 acres we own and additional land we lease, we grow millions of hardy trees and shrubs for the Canadian prairies. If you question the success of tree culture in Saskatchewan, accept our hearty invitation to visit our nurseries at Estevan. Upon seeing the clean, healthy trees growing upon the wind-swept plains of a district 1,900 feet above sea level, you will have visions of a Western Canada of the future, dotted with countless groves and orchards. In the beautification of the prairie our GUARANTEED TREES and our UNRIVALLED SERVICE will be most important factors. Our thousands of satisfied customers furnish proof positive of our good service. The ideas of "Quality plus Service" which have governed our dealings of the past will control our policies of the future.

Yours for better homes,

THEODORE A. TORGESON,
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ethics, the first essential we ought to insure was unity amongst ourselves, unity in our purpose and unity in our material and moral aims.

Private Interests Enslave the People

The outstanding lesson taught by the war was the same lesson that all history should have taught us. "Is it not," he enquired, "the lesson that our lives are held and enslaved too much by private interests, and that as long as we do not possess and cannot control the means of life, we cannot escape the grinding clutches of the few vested interests that hold their hands upon the daily requirements of the wage-earning population? A mere handful of the world's financiers who, by means of telegraph or cable, can operate at once in all the principal capitals of the world, mostly control the vast supplies of the earth and influence the fixing of prices. They are perhaps more co-operative in action for themselves than we are for ourselves. They are more jealous about their policy of self-enrichment than we are about our co-operative policy for the good of all in common. They exercise great power and force their influence upon States and governments. The small rings of vested interests have had a more disastrous effect upon the homes of the people than the war itself. Their operations have encircled the world. Their machinery for combined action is more precise and more workable than ours. Unless we can place ourselves where they are—in the ruling channels of the world's trade—we shall never be free to complete the commonwealth we are building against the commercial and economic ideas they practise. They have the banks at their command. The world's markets are part of their organization. They have the power to regulate supplies of commodities and fix prices. They seek strength by combination and federation. The political economy they embrace is the political economy which helps to maintain their hold upon the necessities of the people at their own price. I can only hint at their place and power in society; to deal adequately with the subject one would have to write a large volume, so intimately are they associated with the marketing processes of every staple commodity. They have created for themselves a variety of rings through which every article must pass from the grower to the consumer, and every stage of the process forms a subtle excuse for profit-making. They are ever ready to hand themselves together in a solid phalanx but to replace it. To do this, we must extend our ownership of industry, and against any encroachment of the co-operative movement. We cannot touch wheat, or butter, or sugar, or tea, or anything else essential to life without having to meet their claims, pay their self-created dues, and give unto them—although they toil nor spin not—that which under a co-operative system would be bestowed upon the consumer.

After proceeding to show how traders and capitalists were combining for their own interests and consolidating their forces, the president pointed out that mere theories of ideals and ethics would not stand in the world against the solid construction and reconstruction of those who now govern the means of production, exchange and distribution; and he therefore urged that co-operators should pursue the material and enrich it when and where they could with the ideal. "Let us," he said, "dignify labor and manufacture, extend our ownership of fields and mines and factories. Let us believe, as co-operators, there can be no form of reconstruction after the war that does not lead people to the collective possession and control of the essentials of life. To be running after other forms of reconstruction will lead to disappointment. It is our co-operative object not to reshuffle the existing state of society, whilst supporting the increasing cry of 'Back to the land,' we must do what we can to get the land back to the people!"

Real Government Invisible

President Killon then proceeded to review the grim fight which the Co-operative Wholesale Society had put up for the people against exploitation by the profiteers. He urged that both the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies had done their best

to help the country in its national crisis. They had freely offered men, finance and their entire machinery to assist in distribution in a way that would have kept down prices. But, said he, "Even where our skilfully-planned proposals have won the approval of various ministers of the Realm, they have been finally ignored. Why? Is it not because the real government or control of the country is mostly invisible, and largely in the hands of great vested interests representing the trading, the commercial, and the money-making markets?"

The president went on to assert that the individual system of trade and commerce was bad for the mass of the people at any time; bad in peace times, it was infinitely worse during the great war. In fact the war had been too big for it. It had broken down and had been replaced by State action on the one hand, and, on the other hand, by a form of co-operation not comparable with that which co-operators practise daily. Our principles had been imitated and stolen to bolster up vested interests that had failed to serve the country for the time being, but who would endeavor to reinforce their policy of individualism on the restoration of peace.

Referring to the popular theme of "reconstruction after the war," he urged that co-operators should make up their minds whether or not they would allow it to be reconstruction under the influence of vested interests, who would never be prepared to serve the people in the lavish manner they serve themselves. It should be reconstruction on real co-operative lines with the producer, distributor and consumer united in action as one interest for the well-being of all. "Should not," he enquired, "all workers in this country—and the workers of the world if you will—combine with this industrial, commercial and economic object in view?" "So long," he urged, "as we divide in our social aspirations, political aims and economic and labor theories, our progress will be slow and inefficient."

True Science of Politics

As to possible remedies for the existing evils, President Killon said a good deal might be hoped for from politics rightly conducted, but in the whirlwind of political activity he hoped co-operators would not forget the more solid necessity of giving a sound co-operative, industrial and commercial foundation to our co-operative state. Unless politics are wielded solely for co-operative ends, it might become a positive danger, therefore, in politics co-operators had to keep clean and clear about our entire purpose. The true science of politics is indispensable to the well-being of any sound, democratic community; the true science of politics is therefore essential to a complete co-operative state. Can or will the present state of society remedy that which it is always creating? We need new methods, new means for organizing and controlling society; new principles of trade, industry and commerce. Party politics is a warfare of capitalists and workers on one side and capitalists and workers on the other side. Trades unionism is a struggle to get from employers all that we can get out of the wage-slave system, while co-operation is a principle to bring all people into one class with one political, industrial and economic aim, not to fight private capitalists, but to replace them by collective ownership; and he enquired if it were possible to find a solution of our problems in some wise and well directed combination of the three forces of co-operation, co-operative politics and trades unionism heading towards a co-operative commonwealth.

Government Criticized

After reviewing the policy of the British government as to commerce and industry during the war, pointing out that while the equipment of the army and navy had been taken out of private hands, and that the bungling in connection with the supplies of the civil population with the ordinary necessities of life had brought the nation more than once to a state bordering on revolution, private interests, by acting together had nevertheless succeeded in subordinating national interests for private gain. Profits, commissions and brokerage had had to be paid, and middlemen

Continued on Page 46



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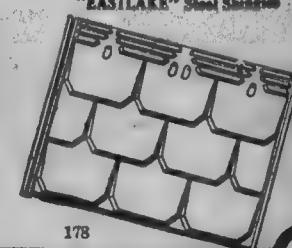
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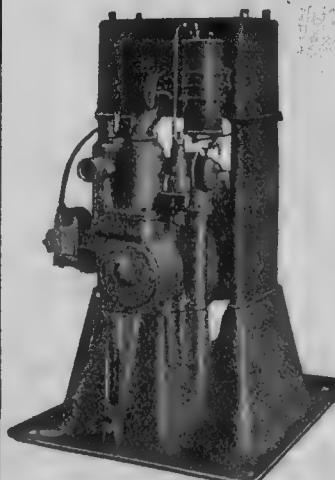
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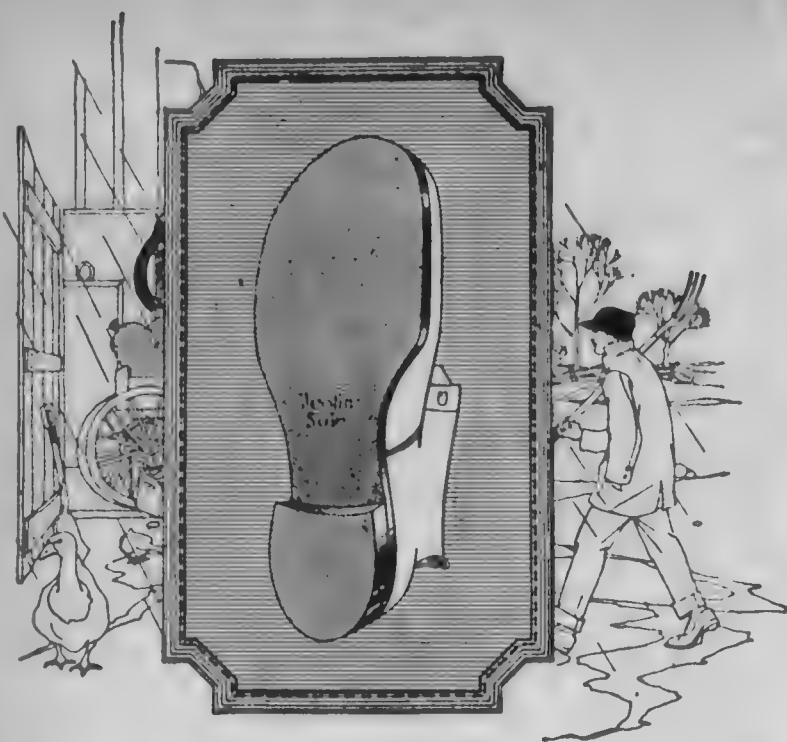
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The Deeper Life

Christ's Peace

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

MY peace I give unto you. Not as the world giveth give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid.

It was to troubled hearts that these gracious and comforting words were spoken. The little band to which they were addressed were that night to be scattered as sheep without a shepherd. Their leader was to be taken from them, and by the treachery of one of His own followers. A mysterious and terrible calamity was impending over them. Yet looking tenderly on their darkened and anxious faces the master said comfortingly, "My peace I give unto you."

"My peace!" But what was His peace, and who was He to give peace? Already the coils of the enemy were closing about Him; soon He would be in the grasp of His foes—the sport of the Roman soldiers, the scorn of the rabble. Soon He would be nailed upon the cross, mocked and gibed. His peace!

What sort of peace had He ever known?

As a babe His life had been sought by a jealous King, and His parents had to flee into exile. When after a youth of toil and poverty He entered on His mission, though His heart was full of hope and love He soon found that He had come not to bring peace but a sword—to set a man at variance against his father and the daughter against her mother. Everywhere He made enemies, especially among the influential classes, the Scribes and the Pharisees. They dogged His steps; they slandered Him; sought to entangle Him in His speech, to discredit Him, finally to take His life. The Samaritans refused Him hospitality. The Gadarenes besought Him to leave their country. At Nazareth, where He had spent His gracious youth, they mobbed and almost murdered Him. The fickle multitude at one time would make a king of Him, then deserted Him in shoals. He had a few loyal friends, but they did not understand Him, and when He most needed sympathy could give Him none. A man though slandered, watched, hated without, may still have a home, "the one place where hearts are sure of each other." But this man was homeless. Plots thickened, danger grew nearer. He was seized, scourged, spitted on, crucified. Where was His peace?

And it was the same strange peace He left to His disciples. They trod in His steps. They wandered about with no certain dwelling place. They were stripped of their property and found friends turned against them. They were hated of all men for His sake. They were beaten, stoned, beheaded. The disciple was treated as the master. Theirs was such peace as can be found in war and storm.

How frail and delicate a thing our peace! Lovely as dew diamonds on roses on a summer morning, but failing at a rude touch. Music may bear us away to an enchanted land. Watching the sunset in a still summer evening, in country fields, amid the song of robins and song sparrows, the distant tinkling of bells and the lowing of cattle, peace may fall on us like sleep on tired eyes, but an unpleasant letter, a stinging word, a disagreeable accident, a money loss, and the peace has fled.

Christ's peace at least promises something tough and strong. It is a peace not merely for the sheltered harbour but for the open and tempest-lashed sea. And when we look more closely at this strange peace which Christ called His own, we shall find, perhaps, two essential factors in it.

His peace was the peace of absolute

submission. He said of Himself, "I must work the works of Him that sent me while it is day." What peace is in His last words. "I have glorified Thee on the earth. I have finished the work Thou gavest me to do"—peace as of great snow peaks, calm, high, holy, the peace of duty done, the Father's will obeyed!

Peace is not something to be achieved, something to be wrought out or to be conquered. Men may, by genius, by daring, by unwavering resolution, by persistent and indomitable effort, wrest fortunes out of the most unpromising conditions, they may find a way up seemingly unscaleable heights of honor, they may master kingdoms, but the narrow and lowly door to peace is not to be forced. There is no key to it but the key of absolute submission.



Dr. BLAND

Life is a tough, refractory, intractable thing. It refuses to be bent or shaped to the will of any of us. Always there is something lacking for the common millions, for multi-millionaires, kings, and for the favored and almost superhuman children of genius. "Who of us has His wish, or having it, is satisfied?" is the haunting question that closes Thackeray's most poignant novel, *Vanity Fair*.

But Christ's peace can be won without money and without price. It is for the child, the pauper, the slave. Its flowers will bloom in any clime and on any soil. Thwarted, betrayed, shipwrecked, the human soul can still find peace, and none a deeper and more fragrant peace than those who suffer. "What peace," said Madam Guyon, "there is in our accepted sorrow!"

In Christ's peace, too, we find love, love that could not be exhausted, or embittered, or tired out. He knew all that men could do to kill love, the malignity of foes, the faithlessness and misunderstanding of friends, but His love rose above all as the sun breaks through the densest mists. His was the divinest peace, the peace of forgiveness.

No man can know lasting peace unless he is prepared to trust in men as well as in God, to believe in them when they are at their worst, to give back love for bitter and seemingly implacable hate. As long as men have power to make us bitter we can hold no peace securely. Our peace is always at their mercy. We all like that Iceland geyser, the Strokkur, that is at the mercy of every one who chooses to throw into it a stone or a piece of sod. Spitting and frothing, and seething the irritable geyser throws back the offensive missile. While unkindly words or petty meannesses embitter us we are at the mercy of any who can cheat us out of a dollar or who cares to put a couple of malicious lines about us in the newspaper.

It is impossible to intimidate men or to bribe them, to wheedle, flatter, or cajole them so that they will always be agreeable and considerate to us. Some of them are sure to be selfish, ungrateful, to seek their own interests regardless of ours or even at our expense. There is no peace except in a persistent and unconquerable good will.

One of the most haunting stories of the sea is that of the Flying Dutchman, the unhappy sailor doomed till the end of the world to be always beating about in the gale, never to hear the lapping wavelets of the harbor or to set foot on the green land. And, perhaps, the sailor so long believed the legend because he knew the heart of man might be tossed forever on wilder seas.

There is only one harbor for the human soul, and it is the peace of Christ.

Woodrow Wilson

Continued from Page 7

strings attached and he would not take the nomination on any other understanding. He made a speech before the convention which took the reform element off its feet. Smith told the convention that only a reformer could carry the state, and Wilson was his choice, but he exacted no promises and had no understanding with him. The erstwhile college president was nominated, and after a whirlwind campaign was elected by a majority of over 50,000.

There was no primary law for United States Senator, but a noisy Democrat, James E. Martime, demagogue of the oratorical type, so common a few years ago, announced himself as a candidate for United States senator on the Democratic ticket under an understanding that whom ever the people voted for, the legislature would elect to the position. He would not have been allowed to run if the Democratic organization thought he would have a chance to succeed. Wilson's popularity carried him along with the rest of the state ticket. The Democrats had a majority of 24 in the assembly, while the Republicans, on account of hold overs, had a small majority in the senate. Wilson found that the bosses expected him to do their will, but he would have none of them. Smith wanted an election as United Senator. Wilson told him that while he recognized Martime as an unsuitable man, he could and would not break faith with the people. Smith and he crossed swords over the matter before the legislature and the future president won easily. So it was with all the measures of reform he advocated. He went before the legislature and delivered addresses, as he has since done before Congress, and personally addressed them, a practice which has been in disuse for a century. He likewise carried the Republican senate with him by sheer force of his personality, and by showing them that the onrush of the reform current was too strong for them to breast. There was put on the statute books of the state, a thoroughly compensation law, a primary law, a corrupt practices law and a law regulating all public utilities. Wilson had to fight for them all and aroused such a sentiment of approval among the people that the legislators dared not ignore it.

He likewise gave the state an administration that commanded itself to the admiration of the country. New Jersey became in two years one of the best governed states in the Union. Wilson's administration of the affairs of New Jersey paved the way for his nomination at the Baltimore convention with the powerful aid of W. J. Bryan, and his election to the presidency followed. During his years at Princeton, he wrote many books, among others "A History of the American People." I do not think this, perhaps the most ambitious, the best of his writings. I like the kind of history he makes, better than what he writes.

NOTE.—Mr. Haslam's second article, dealing with President Wilson's record since entering the White House, will appear in an early issue.



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Here's the power you want for all around farm work. Power that always fits the load, and that means longer life for your engine, with the utmost economy of fuel.

Let Heider owners tell you about it. George Lukus of Aaddingham, Man., says: "The Model 'C' 12-20 Heider Tractor and No. 12 'CTX' 14-inch tractor plow I purchased from you late in the fall, I had only a few weeks in which to plow 165 acres. I ran the Heider night and day and never lost a minute's time. It has not cost me a cent for repairs. The motor works perfectly on kerosene. The friction drive is the most perfect power transmission with absolutely no slippage and no danger of expensive breakdown."

Another owner, F.A. Harvey, Saskatoon, Sask., writes: "I gave my Heider Tractor and Rock Island Plow a thorough test last year and I believe the combination is the best one-man plowing outfit sold in Canada today."

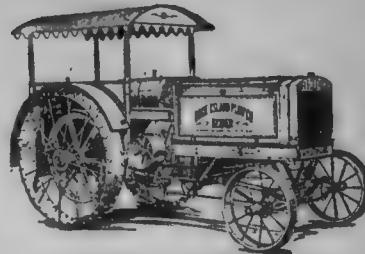
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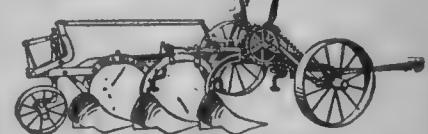
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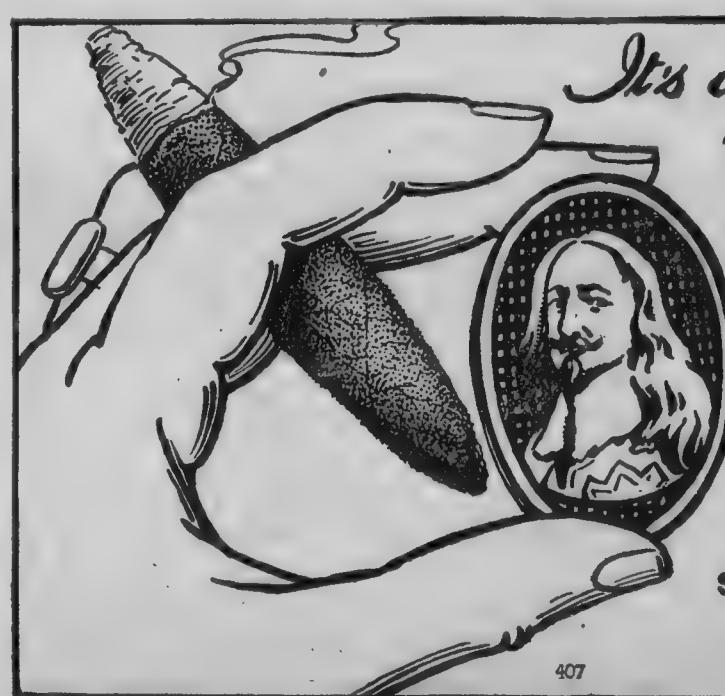
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The Country Homemakers

Industrial Research

THE Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association, which was organized early in May, and of which Sir John Willison is president, has issued the first report of its executive committee. Perhaps a word of explanation regarding this organization might be necessary here. It was pointed out in The Guide of May 15 that this is the latest offspring of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. With the exception of the name of Sir John Willison, who was until recently editor of the Toronto News, the names of those who were instrumental in the forming of the new organization represent the iron and steel, the motor and farm implement, the silver-plate and watch case, and the stove industries of Canada. The association at its organization meeting declared itself on the tariff as follows: "Customs duties must continue to be the chief source of revenue in Canada."

In the light of that declaration it is interesting to note some of the thoughts as expressed in the recently issued first report of the executive committee. Clause four and five of the report are as follows: "That a postgraduate scholarship or fellowship be offered in the departments of economics of McGill, Toronto and Manitoba universities, successively, open to women graduates of any Canadian university, for the purpose of carrying on research work of an economic character in the industrial or home-making occupations of women;" and the other clause, "That a matriculation scholarship be offered at various Canadian Universities, open to girl matriculants from high schools, collegiate institutes and women's colleges, for the best essay on the economic importance from the national standpoint of household buying or in the training of girls for skilled employment."

As has been pointed out in these columns before, it is only a matter of time until the vested interests, in their endeavor to entrench themselves more strongly, will awake to the realization that women are now an economic and political force to be reckoned with. We may rest assured that the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association has already realized the advantage to be gained from making women their allies. Their bait will be attractive and well chosen. Unless we keep our eyes to the fundamental economic principles and scorn the near-gold we may be easily deceived. There is one thought in their first report as quoted in the preceding paragraph which shows that through the commendable sugar-coating the real pill is there. That thought is, "The economic importance from the national standpoint of household buying." In the light of their pronouncement on protection, it is not difficult to see that already they are laying plans to train Canada's girls to the economic importance (to the Canadian Manufacturers) of buying "Made-in-Canada" goods. "A word to the wise. . ." Only let us make sure whether or not the pill is underneath their sugar-coating.

Labor Minister's Memorandum

On July 11, Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor, issued a memorandum, which is of more than passing interest to women in their relation to industrial life. The memorandum was issued in an endeavor to outline broadly a policy that would enable employers and employees to work together in harmony for the period of the duration of the war at least. The minister's opinion is that the government should adopt a war labor policy, fair and equitable to all concerned, governing relations between employers and employees in all industries engaged in war work, that such

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

policy should be such as may seem credible for the prevention of interruptions during the continuance of the war, whether caused by strikes or lockouts, and the establishing of such co-operation, while at the same time striving to ensure to the workmen, adequate compensation for their labor and reasonable safeguards for their health and safety.

Among other recommendations, it is recommended that all workers, including common laborers, shall be entitled to a wage ample to enable them with thrift to maintain themselves and families in decency and comfort, and to make reasonable provision for old age. It is further recommended that in fixing wages, minimum rates of pay should be established. Then in regard to women's pay it recommends that women on work ordinarily performed by men, should be allowed equal pay for equal work, and

get prisoners on the farm before the fall.

Rural Sociology Course

The Manitoba Agricultural College is again putting on its annual short course in agriculture and sociology for ministers and rural leaders. The success of these courses in previous years has been such as to encourage the college to again put it on. The course this year is to be held from August 5 to August 16.

The course will be devoted to rural church problems, the community club movement, and food production and conservation. This year the college is opening the course to all rural leaders, teachers, officers of grain growers' associations, or indeed, anyone interested in the betterment of rural community life. Public lectures of general

country districts. Tennis, volleyball, baseball and other games will be organized for members of the class. Among the speakers will be, Rev. Fred C. Middleton, Rev. W. T. Allison, Manitou; Rev. F. W. Price, Crandall; Rev. P. E. Scott, Portage la Prairie; Rev. Hugh Dobson, Regina, and President J. B. Reynolds and members of the M.A.C. staff.

On glancing over the folder sent out by the college we are struck by the fact that the speakers, with the exception of the college staff, are all ministers. While ministers are in many cases the rural leaders, they are not so in every case. Very frequently it is someone not so closely associated with any one church. The course is for everyone who cares to attend. We hope to see this year many of the lay leaders at the conference. We believe the rural country needs leaders among the laity, trained leaders. Let us see many of them enter the work this year. An application should be sent in to the president, J. B. Reynolds, of the Manitoba Agricultural College at Winnipeg. President Reynolds will also be glad to give any further information on the subject.

Wanted—Nurses!

Canada, as well as almost every other country today, is in need of nurses. There is a serious shortage, and unless some means are taken to make increased inducement to girls to enter the nursing profession the situation will be much more serious in the near future. The National Council, at its recent annual meeting, gave a good deal of discussion to the subject, and a resolution was finally passed providing for publicity measures in the hope of inducing girls to take up nursing as a profession and thus help make up the shortage.

Perhaps there is not a more noble or self-sacrificing profession than that of nursing. In many cases only the strong can stand it. Sometimes the work is hard and unlovely. The salaries, while perhaps a little higher than those of some other professions, are certainly not munificent. In a country like the West one comes in contact with all kinds of living conditions. In fact the life is apt under many circumstances to be very difficult. Yet those who have spent years in the profession consider the happiness their mission brings to suffering bodies, worth many times the sacrifice. For the girl who would give her all for suffering humanity there is no greater field for her endeavor than that of the nursing profession. Canada is in need of nurses. Canada has thousands of the finest type of girls for nurses who have never given the profession a passing thought because its great need of them has never been presented. Training schools are crying out for girls to enter the profession. When demands have been made on Canada's young women they have not failed to answer. Neither will they this time.

A Daily Rest Period

Formerly, I thought that I could not take time to lie down during the day. Now, no matter how full my hours are, I make a point of doing so, whether it is convenient or not—at least for a few moments. I seldom stay over half an hour at the most, occasionally I take a cat-nap, but more often

simply relax in body and mind. I realize now that time spent in this way is time saved—for I'm able to accomplish much more than in the past and seldom give out completely, as I used to do when I had come to the end of my strength.—A. L. J.

Sweet corn, peas and beans are best when used immediately after picking.



A Fruitful Day—Saskatoon Picking in Manitoba.

should not be allotted tasks disproportionate to their strength.

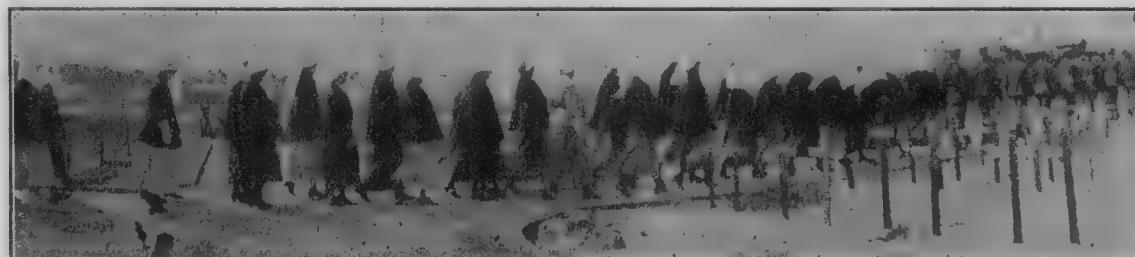
Should the governor-in-council declare these principles and urge their adoption, long steps in the attainment of some of those things for which women have been working would be taken. A decent living wage, a minimum rate of pay, and equal pay for equal work, have been principles for which women have worked ever since women took their first steps into industrial life. Should all war industries, as recommended by the minister of labor, adopt these principles, other industries must soon follow suit.

Manitoba's Prison Farm

The provincial government of Manitoba has made complete arrangements to purchase 2,350 acres in the Birch River district on the water line, as a site for the proposed prison farm, according to an announcement made on Saturday by Hon. T. H. Johnson. The land is being purchased at a cost of \$1

interest will be given in the evenings. No registration or tuition fee will be charged. All registered attendants will be furnished with board and lodgings in the college residence. The charge for board and lodging for each person during the course will be \$10, payable at registration, or \$1 per day for those who are in attendance for only a part of the course.

The outline of the course is divided into six main studies. The first is Theories and Ideals of Community Life. Second, The Play Life of the Community, including such topics as school playgrounds, organized sport, baseball and hockey, the community rink, the moving picture, the public library. The third study is the community club and community building. The fourth, the relation of the community organization to the church. Fifth, the cost of the scheme, (a) estimated expenditure for rent, heat, light, moving picture exchange, lecture bureau, etc., and (b) sources of revenue, government or muni-



The funeral of Sister Margaret Lowe, a sister of the Canadian General Hospital, and whose home is in Binscarth, Manitoba. She died of wounds received during a raid by the Germans. Sister Lowe is the third nursing sister to die of wounds received during a raid. Canadian sisters are following the coffin to the graveside, and are passing through the cemetery.

an acre. The farm is to be self-developed, self-supporting and self-improved, added Mr. Johnson. The buildings will be erected by the prisoners themselves. The land will be developed and everything will be handled by the inmates.

The purchasing agreement now being complete, the surveying and planning of the farm will take place immediately with the expectation of being able to

cipal grant, moving-picture receipts, membership fees, etc. And sixth, the contribution such community organization would make to the general social good. A part of the program will be given over to discussions on food production, and to the canning and preserving of foods.

As in previous years time will be devoted each day to a demonstration of team and group games, suitable for

Farm Women's Clubs

THE news that Mrs. S. V. Haight has been compelled, through illness in her family, to resign her position as president, will be received with the deepest regret by her fellow-members and co-workers. Mrs. Haight is one of the two active officers in the association who organized the movement known as the Women's Section, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, which movement, under various names, has extended into Alberta, Manitoba, and recently into Ontario. Mrs. Haight was at first a provisional director, then for four years provincial vice-president, and finally, at the last convention, was made president.

Mrs. S. V. Haight
Who has resigned as
President of W.S.G.G.A.

Mrs. Haight is a woman of great qualities, and wide sympathies, and the following resolution, passed by the executive of the Women's Section, upon receiving her resignation, expresses the hope that will be shared by all our members:

"Resolved, that while regretfully accepting the resignation of Mrs. Haight as president, the executive of the W.S.G.G.A. recognize the gravity of the situation confronting her, but beg that she may continue as far as possible the work that she has been so faithfully performing. With profoundest gratitude for consistent service in the past, and hope for continued association in the future, we beg to subscribe ourselves.—Margaret Flatt, Violet McNaughton, Edith Frith, executive Women's Section, S.G.G.A."

Mrs. Haight's successor is Mrs. C. E. Flatt, of Tantallon, vice-president of W.S.G.G.A., who has been an active officer in the association since the second year of its existence. Mrs. Flatt is well known in her work as W.S.G.G.A. representative on the Social Service Council of Saskatchewan.

We wish Mrs. Flatt every success in the increasingly responsible position to which she has been called.

From the Far Edge

The Gem branch of Alberta Women's Institutes was organized May 31, 1916, with a membership of 12. We now have a paid-up membership of 43, all farm women. We meet twice a month at the homes of the members. We always have an interesting and instructive paper on domestic and social problems, read and prepared by one of the members.

This year we sent three delegates to the annual convention at Edmonton.

One member donated a quilt to be raffled off, the proceeds, \$30, to be used to help pay the delegate's expenses. In March we gave a bean supper. On Sunday, March 31, we had an Easter Music Festival, the program being entirely home talent. One of the crops that never fail in our colony is—babies. So we decided to give a stork shower to all prospective institute mothers.

Last fall the department at Edmonton sent us two instructors on short course nursing and home cooking. We had these lecturers at the schoolhouse for three days and they were thoroughly enjoyed.

Last May we gave a reception and a get-together meeting at the schoolhouse, and invited all the women who had lately moved into our colony. Our president gave a talk on "The aim of the Women's Institutes." A musical program was given by the members and refreshments served. That afternoon we enrolled ten new members. We expect to hold another one this spring. We have voted to hold a garden and canning contest in the early fall.

We are making arrangements for pro-

curing a site for a cemetery to be given to the colony. Having a local Red Cross branch in our colony we do not do any sewing in our institute but have donated to them the following moneys:

1917.—Bazaar proceeds, \$126.45; Raffle, \$13.50; Tag Day at our annual picnic in July, \$89.95.

1918.—Bazaar, \$182.80; Donations to our Red Cross branch, \$412.60.

Our amounts of donations may seem small but I will explain our facilities. Gem is a colony of about 60 settled farmers, 20 miles from the railroad, and 20 miles in any direction of any other settlement. One might well say we are isolated on the prairie. We have a branch of the U.F.A., the Red Cross Society and our Institute branch, all three organizations draining these same 60 pocketbooks, so we can only expect our share. But what we lack in finances we more than make up for with enthusiasm.—Mrs. Floyd Freezberger, sec-treas., W.I., Gem, Alta.

Plans Bazaar

The regular meeting of the Allies of Buffalo Basin W.G.G.A. was held on Wednesday, June 19, at two o'clock at the home of Mrs. Harry Couch, Twin Hill, Sask. A goodly number of members were present with two new members enrolled and one visitor. The usual business was discussed and settled. Then the reports from the committees of a recent Grab Box Sale were read, and proceeds handed to the treasurer, Mrs. Couch. The total sum was \$223.30, over and above all expenses. Finished work for the coming bazaar was then collected also. The finished socks for the soldiers were then returned to the convener, Mrs. A. J. Moffat. The meeting was then adjourned. Tea and sandwiches were served, as mostly all present came a long distance. After partaking, each went away feeling that a good day's work had been done, and promising to come again in two weeks.

Mrs. Harry Couch, secretary.

Gifts to Military Hospital

Alameda Homemakers' Club has been organized for three years and a half. It was much stronger during the first two years than at the present time, as so many of our members are Red Cross workers and find it impossible to attend to both organizations. The few who have remained feel confident that after the war we can easily make up our former membership. As a consequence a great amount of work has not been accomplished. Since the beginning of the year the government has not provided a rest room. For a few months we held our meetings in the council chambers. At these meetings we discussed the advisability of renting a room. This was decided upon, and we now meet in our own rest room. We find it very convenient and have had no difficulty in financing it. Every six months a program committee is appointed. The papers are very interesting and instructive. The ladies have all shown a willingness to take part. At the present time we have under discussion the advisability of securing a district nurse and district charwoman. Both are very badly needed in our community.

During the past year we have endeavored to assist St. Chad's Military Hospital, Regina. Last fall we sent a bale containing quilt, towels, tray cloths and pillow cases. Later a barrel of fruit and pickles was sent. As an Easter gift we sent 58 dozen fresh eggs, fruit, cake, cookies, jellies, jams, and candy. Another parcel is now in preparation, which will contain sheets, pillow cases, towels, napkins, cushion covers, and other hospital requisites.

The doings of our club may seem small, but it can readily be understood owing to the present conditions.—Secretary, Alameda Homemakers' Club.

Excellent Program

The Pangman W.G.G.A. held their regular monthly meeting at Mrs. Dorgan's, on April 30. It was well attended. The cemetery committee re-

ported their visit to the municipal council, who are willing to help in keeping the cemetery in decent condition. Every house has been canvassed for contributions to pay for plowing, etc., to be ready for the trees, which the council has promised to supply.

The subject for the meeting was "food conservation," and the paper prepared by Mrs. Ruse, was much appreciated, and provoked some discussion. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for G.G. Sunday. The special subject for the next three months are:

July—The Responsibilities of the Franchise. August—Practical Methods of Drying Fruits and Vegetables. September—The Duty of a Mother to Herself and Home.

Mrs. Kluick gave a splendid paper on "Social Service Work."—Mrs. C. Clews, secretary, Pangman, Sask.

Attention! District No. 9

I shall be pleased to give my services to any local or community in District 9, wishing to organize a women's section or women's local of the G.G.A. I shall be pleased to answer any correspondence along this line, and if those desiring my presence would assist me by trying to have meetings arranged at any two or more adjoining localities, thus saving time and travelling expenses, I would appreciate the same very much. My district extends from Colonsay along the C.P.R. to the Manitoba boundary. Please all Grain Growers help along the movement and send requests to Mrs. Alex. Wallace, director for district No. 9, W.G.G.A., Guernsey, Sask.

Outdoor Club Meeting

The June meeting of the Freemont Homemakers' club was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Arnesen. About 17 members and many visitors were present and a most enjoyable day was spent in fishing, bathing and other outdoor recreations. After a splendid din-

Desire to be Useful

On March 22, a meeting of the Wiggins branch of the W.G.G.A. was held at Mrs. K. W. Ewen's, and arrangements were made to hold an entertainment very soon, to aid war work. It was also agreed to send for materials for making socks and other garments for the Red Cross. We secured two new members and expect to have many more soon. Our club now consists of ten members, and we are very ambitious to become a useful and successful club.—Jessie Scoular, Wiggins, Sask.

To Hold Rally

The members of the Markinch local met on June 1 to hold the regular business meeting. We decided to observe Grain Growers Sunday on June 16, and to have a special service for the Grain Growers, and a special collection. We could not arrange for a rally at that meeting, so we are having a special meeting on Thursday, June 6, and have asked the men to attend that we may arrange for a rally. Further Red Cross work was taken up.—Agnes S. Somers, secretary, Markinch, Sask.

Good Order for Meetings

The June meeting was held at Percy church. Twelve ladies were present. Mrs. P. A. Taylor was elected president for the remainder of the year. The other officers are: Vice-president, Mrs. John Bryce; sec-treas., Maggie J. Smith; directors, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. T. Lees, Mrs. J. Lawford. It was planned to have a social evening at the church on June 28. Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. John Bryce and M. J. Smith were appointed to arrange for conducting of the social. Special music and a very nice reading added to the interest of the meeting. The addition of two new members makes us all feel somewhat elated. The meetings for the remainder of the year are to be held at the homes in alphabetical order.—M. J. S., sec-treas., Percy, Homemakers' Club.

Committee Work Plans

The following is the report of the meeting of the Women's Section held at Strongfield, March 30. The first regular meeting of the Women's Section was held at Strongfield, March 30, with the president in the chair. Twelve members were present. After the minutes of the inaugural meeting were read and approved the unfinished business was proceeded with. This was the appointment of directors with two members for each committee. The directors appointed were: Social, Mrs. Jas. Elliott; educational, Mrs. A. A. Kennedy; Membership, Miss Lena Elliott; patriotic, Mrs. McLean.

Under new business was taken up the reading of the parliamentary rules by the secretary. It was decided that, instead of following rule two as stated therein, the minutes of each meeting should be put to the meeting and voted on. The president then read those portions dealing with the objects and the government of the Women's Sections. It was decided to hold our next meeting with the association so as to get in touch with their movements and thus co-operate more closely with them. Topics for consideration at future meetings were discussed, such as gardening, conservation of food. The next meeting was left with the educational committee, after which the present meeting adjourned. Mrs. Jean Alton, sec-treas., Strongfield W.G.G.A.

Not to be Daunted

During the year 1917 the Allies G.G.A. held 10 meetings. This local was organized in January, 1915, and at the end of 1917 had 19 paid-up members. The previous year sewing was done for the Red Cross, but this year the sum of \$57 was sent instead. The society collected 41 dozen eggs and sent them to the military hospital in Saskatoon. They made the following donations: The Military Y.M.C.A., \$5.00; Soldiers' Ambulance Fund, 4.00; Equal Franchise Board, \$2.00. This society worked for



Mrs. C. E. Flatt
Who succeeds Mrs. S. V. Haight, as president
of the Saskatchewan W.S.G.G.A.

School and College Directory

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High-class Residential and Day College for Boys and Young Men, Girls and Young Women

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NANTON BUILDING

WINNIPEG

a municipal hospital and failed, but are not discouraged and intend to try harder than ever in 1918.—Margaret Crane, secretary Allies W.G.G.A.

Ormiston U.G.G. Want Nurse

We hold our meetings every second Saturday in the month and have been having fairly good attendance. We are doing Red Cross work, and at present we are making a quilt to be sold at the picnic on July 1, the money to go to the Y.M.C.A. At our last meeting the subject of getting a district nurse was brought up. We are so far away from all help and the past winter there has been so much sickness that we feel it is time we got some help in here. I was instructed to write, asking for information as regards getting a district nurse. I feel it will be hard to get one as I know nurses are scarce, but we thought we would try anyway.—Mrs. E. W. Brown, secretary, Ormiston W.G.G.A. Crane Valley, Sask.

Reasons for U.F.W.A.

You ask me, why did we organize a U.F.W.A. in our community? The main reason I believe was loneliness. Five years ago a number of ladies gathered together (about 25 I believe) for the purpose of starting a society of some sort or other, to make life on the prairie a little more sociable. We seemed to have got into a sort of rut, so to speak. So on this June day, which seems to be the day of days, we organized a society and called it The Women's Auxiliary, under which name we held our meetings for two years. Then the farmers organized a U.F.A. and very kindly invited us to unite with them, which we did. We have taken up, I think, every subject in the household line, also poultry raising, etc. As a whole, I am sure the members have found it a great benefit socially and very beneficial toward the home in all lines. We have raised several times amounts over \$100 by entertainments and balls, last year giving the Red Cross Society over \$70 to assist them in their good work. To be able to help like this makes it a great pleasure. The first time we gave an entertainment and ball, the large hall was filled to the doors and we were assured that night that we could always depend on assistance from the public in the future. They have fulfilled their promise. I am telling you this just to let you know that what we have done others can do. I heartily advise women living in Alberta to organize some kind of a society or club, and when doing so, let it be a U.F.W.A. club. I am a firm believer that the best is none too good for the women. My advice to woman-kind is, rouse yourself, be up and doing! While helping others you are helping yourselves.

At every meeting we serve cake and sandwiches, tea and coffee. In the hot months we serve ice cream. Every one seems to appreciate the social part. All together, we enjoy a pleasant afternoon, which goes to make life worth while. —Mrs. E. E. McIntosh, secretary, U.F.W.A., Lomond, Alta.

Fireless Cooker Demonstration

The regular monthly meeting of the Homemakers' Club was held on Friday afternoon, May 10, at the home of Mrs. E. L. Plank. In spite of the threatening weather there were 20 in attendance, although only three answered the roll call with patriotic quotations. The roll call for June is to be Nature Thoughts. We hope more will come prepared, so as to encourage the program committee for the time they spend in thinking up interesting subjects. Mrs. W. A. Hill was appointed official delegate and Mrs. Fox, sr., club delegate to the annual Homemakers' Convention to be held in the university at Saskatoon. The club decided to reserve a space in the Enterprise for food conservation hints, war recipes, household hints, etc. Mrs. J. D. Hill gave a very good suggestion which the club decided to adopt. It is as follows: That all Homemakers living in town who cannot raise chickens, etc., raise enough garden vegetables to can some for the public sale and auction in the fall. Mrs. Plank arranged a very appropriate contest in conservation, the answers being names of different Homemakers. Mrs. Fox, sr., gave a very interesting talk on

the Grain Growers' Guide



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Important Notice

In our advertisement which appeared in this paper on June 26, 1918, the term re-opening date was incorrectly given as September 10, 1918. It should have read as follows:

TERM OPENS FOR BOARDERS,
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TERM OPENS FOR DAY STUDENTS,
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the fireless cooker, which she also demonstrated. The demonstration followed on fireless cooker lines.—Mrs. Norma Kirkpatrick, club reporter.

Field Day at Forrest

On Monday, June 3, the Women Grain Growers of Forrest conducted a Field Day. In spite of a few showers of rain it was a huge success. Over \$125 was realized. This will be sent to some of the Brandon nurses in France and will be used by them to buy comforts for the boys over there.

Eight schools took part and competed in the various sports. An excellent program had been prepared. After the march past and the saluting of the flag by the children and their teachers, the scholars formed a square and sang several patriotic songs. The competition in drill by the various schools created much excitement and displayed in a splendid way the result of many hours of effort on the part of teachers and scholars. The races and games were thoroughly enjoyed by all present. A flourishing business was done at the booth, where refreshments of the usual high standard were served by the women of Forrest. The executive of the Women's Section, teachers, trustees and the children worked together for the success of the day.

Wiggins W.G.G. Willing Workers

The W.G.G.A. of Wiggins met on May 8 and did some very satisfactory business, at least they felt so. Two new members joined, making in all 12. We hope before the year is over to add greatly to the number. We are all very proud of our club, and mean to do our level best to make it helpful. We gathered \$19 for the military campaign Y.M.C.A. Fund which I am sending you today. Last month, April, we sent 20 pairs of socks to the Red Cross at Regina and are sending on six suits of pyjamas from our club. Will you kindly report this matter at your convenience. We have not as yet seen our affiliation notice in The Guide, but understand that it takes time. We are anxious to be in line. We met at Mrs. Howard's on June 12. The regular business was transacted. Six suits of pyjamas were reported as shipped to the Red Cross in May. We arranged for a bazaar and entertainment on the evening of August 15. Six new members joined, making a total of 18. We are forwarding the fee for the last 11 members.—Jessie Seouler, secretary, Wiggins W.G.G.A.

Send The Guide to France

At our meeting recently we discussed the plan offered by The Guide for obtaining a library, and we hope to be able to get quite a large library. I have always emphasized the necessity of each member having The Guide in her home, not only for our own page, but also to find out how the farmers in the other provinces are doing their work. We will try to get The Guide into as many homes as possible. A letter from a boy in France says, "Please wrap up The Guide, now and again, and send it. It is no use to have it sent from the office as we are moving around so much." At our meeting we asked each member to answer the roll call with a statement of what benefit the club had been to her. The answers were splendid. One said, "It gives me some place to go." Another said, "It broadens our ideas. Where once our community was made up of small cliques we now think of the community as a whole." And still another, "It enables us to see things a little more from our neighbor's point of view." "It helps us to understand what we as farm women can do if we only mobilize our forces, for we have problems which we must deal with and settle for ourselves."

We have been trying to organize a new local, but as yet have not been able to do so. In our district we are considering a consolidated school. It is surprising the number of parents who can not see the value received from the extra taxes. I would like to know if any members of the U.F.W.A. have tried knitting the twin socks and what success they have had. The idea originated, I believe, in Sydney, Australia. Lucy A. Ross, Duhamel U.F.W.A.

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The flexible, comfortable soles—the light, durable uppers—make FLEET FOOT the ideal shoes for summer wear on the farms.

FLEET FOOT SHOES are money-savers, for you can have two or three pairs of these light, easy, comfortable shoes for the price of a single pair of leather shoes.

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P.S.—Wire from Minnedosa, Man., just received, reads:—"Used car Humberstone Coal last winter in hot water furnace designed for hard coal, also used in range and well suited both. Ship another car."

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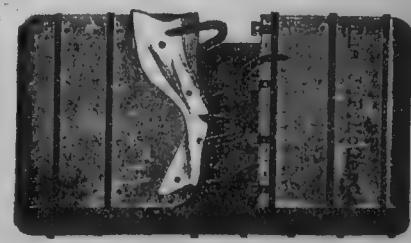
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ALL MAKES

Binder Canvases, each	\$7.50
Mower Sections (25)	1.75
Binder Sections (25)	1.75
Mower Knives, each	2.75
Binder Knives, each	3.25
Mower and Binder Guards	.35
Guard Plates (25)	1.50

The John F. McGee Co.
78 Henry Ave., Winnipeg, Man.



Young Canada Club

By Dixie Patton

I AM looking for some real good stories from the boys and girls on the new contest, "How I Plan to Help on the Farm During Harvest."

Some of our Young Canada Club readers have splendid ways for helping in the house or on the land, and we want them to tell us all about it. The Blue Cross Fund will be considerably larger after this week's contributions. Chumah school had a concert and took up a collection and have sent the proceeds to help the suffering dumb animals. The contributions for the week are:

Chumah school (sent by Laura Kirk), Crandall, Man. \$8.50
Noel Meyrick, Box 31, Tantallon, Sask. .25
Edith Simpson, Hyde, Sask. .25
—Dixie Patton.

Two Views on the Matter

I think that the school holidays should be in June and July, for many reasons. The gardens are flourishing about that time, and so are the weeds. Now, when the boys and girls have been in school all day and have to do school work at home for part of the evening, they do not want to pull weeds, hoe and thin plants, and also water them in dry weather. When the vacation is in the winter time there is nothing to do in the fields and a person has to stay in the house most of the time. If there was work, they could likely earn some pocket money. Then, from the boys' and girls' viewpoint, they have more fun. They have shooting, swimming, picnics, and other things. It is also very much healthier than in winter, when you cannot get out very often.—John Elwood McLean, New Lindsay, Alta., Can.

Has a Returned Brother

I have often read the letters to the Young Canada club and now I've plucked up courage to write myself. I live on a farm 30 miles from Winni-

peg. The farm comprises 1,800 acres of land, 19 head of cattle, 40 head of horses, nearly 100 pigs, and 200 sheep. Brunkild is a very small town. Two elevators, a postoffice, school, store, station, and about 10 or 15 houses. I used to live in Winnipeg, and Brunkild was a change. I have a brother overseas in the 42nd and a returned one at home. He was wounded in the leg at Vimy Ridge. I am proud of them both. The returned one enlisted in the 90th in the beginning of the war. I think I will end my letter now with the best wishes for the club's success and hoping to see my letter in print.—Clarice Williams, Brunkild, Man.

Thinks August is Best

My best month for school vacation is August. My reasons for liking this month are: First, because it is not so hot in this month as it is in other months of the lovely warm summer. It is not too cold nor too hot in August, but it is fine for swimming. Second, we children have to stay home and work in

the field. Then we miss so much of our school studies; we do not get such a good education. I haven't enough brothers to help with the harvest, so I put a pair of overalls on and go and help. Third, my birthday comes in this month, and I like to have a party. My birthday is August 5, so it comes at the first part of the month when we are not so busy. I hope my letter is a success.—Ida Lonneberg, Dickson, Alta.

An Exciting Ride

One day last summer when we were coming home from school one of the horses rubbed his nose on the pole and the bridle came off. The horses, not being broken in long, took fright and ran. The van driver, not having much power over them, told us to get out. The ones at the back of the van got out alright, but by the time we could get out the horses were going at full speed. So we fell out all ways, some on their heads, some on their backs, and every way you could think of. Three stayed in the van. One was my little brother

and the other two were neighbors. When they turned a corner my little brother got out and went into a farm house and waited till the rest of us came. Then when the horses came to a hill they slowed down. One of the boys in the van got out and ran ahead of the horse and caught it by the collar and they stopped. Then the van driver came back and got us. We all were rather tired, except my little brother, who was sitting in the farm house. None of us got hurt. I am sending 25 cents for the Blue Cross Fund. I would like to correspond with any girl my own age—12.

Note—You forgot to sign your name and give address.—Dixie Patton.

Smiles and Frowns

If I knew where the cheerful smiles were kept

That made life bright and gay,
I'd open the lid of the golden box
And scatter them on the way;
A smile should grace
Each happy face
Forever and ever and aye.

If I knew where the ugly frowns were hid

That spoil our fun and glee,
I'd lock them deep in a dungeon dark
And very soon lose the key;
Then no face could wear
A cloud of care,
And how beautiful that would be.

—Jone Pearson, Keeler, Sask.

Likes September

I have just been reading the new contest in The Guide. I would say the best time for our holidays would be the last week in August and the first week in September, for the following reasons: First, I could help with the stocking in the grain field. Second, I could do the chores, get the cows home, and do the milking. Third, at odd times I could help mother with her housework. Wishing the club every success.—Robert Head, Langmeade, Sask.

THE DOO DADS DECLARE WAR ON THE KAISER

A FEW days ago the artist got a letter from a little boy. He thought that the Doo Dads would make good soldiers. This is what he said: "I am a boy and I like war things. Don't you think that the Doo Dads should do some fighting? My dad is a soldier and I think the Doo Dads would look nice in uniform. Please can't you have them go soldiering for me?" Well, when the artist paid his next visit to the Wonderland of Doo he mentioned it to some of the Doo Dads. There was at once great excitement amongst them. Of course, they could not go to France, for little fellows like them would get lost on the big ships. At first they did not know who they could fight against, but the artist made them a little image representing the Kaiser, and they at once began preparing for a great onslaught against him. Here they are preparing for the attack! Flannel Feet, the Cop, is the Colonel. He thinks he is a great hero on his war horse. Percy Haw Haw, is the captain. He is having an awful time getting his company lined up. Do you see the camp in the background with the bugler trying to wake the sleeping soldiers up? Here comes the Doo Dad aviator on his flying machine, and here is a despatch rider rushing in with a despatch for the colonel! Like all good soldiers the Doo Dads have built a sentry box where the sentries can be sheltered from the storm when they are on the lookout for the enemy. They made a mistake, however, in appointing Sleepy Sam, for here he is in the sentry box fast asleep at his post. Old Doc Sawbones has his ambulance ready. Don't the Doo Dads make cute little Red Cross nurses? They are making bandages for the wounded. Sandy, the Piper, has his fighting blood up. He is skirling away on his pipes while the drummer is keeping time to his stirring music. Everything is nearly ready for the great battle, and next week, perhaps, the artist will show how the Doo Dads made short work of the Kaiser.



U.F.A. Man Wins V.C.

Lieut. George P. McLean, who has won the Victoria Cross for exceptional bravery at the front, is well known to many U.F.A. members. He was a student at the University in Edmonton before the war and was equipping himself as a medical missionary. Before he entered the army he was a young man of delicate physique, and, believing a few months or a year of out-door life would improve his health, he went to the farm of W. H. Blatchford, near Innisfree, Alta., where his pleasing personality won him a large number of friends.

Lieut. G. P. McLean, V.C.
During his stay there he organized the Del Norte local 674 of the U.F.A., in which he still retains his membership. It was while attending the U.F.A. convention at Edmonton as a delegate from the Del Norte local that he enlisted in the 51st battalion in January, 1916. He was transferred to the 14th battalion while in France. He has a brother in Lethbridge and another residing at Red Deer.

Lieut. McLean's party was held up in a communication trench by a most intense fire from grenades and machine guns. Realizing this block, unless destroyed, might mar the success of the whole operation, McLean ran into the open, leaped over the blockade on top of the enemy and when a man rushed at him with the bayonet McLean shot him through the body and then shot the man underneath him, who was struggling violently. This gallant action enabled the capture of the position. McLean and companions ran out of bombs, and while his men were procuring more Lieut. McLean engaged the enemy single-handed. On the bombs arriving he fearlessly rushed the second block, killing two, capturing four and driving the remainder with a machine gun, into the dugout, which was destroyed. This officer's splendid dash and bravery undoubtedly saved many lives.

Patriotic Funds**RED CROSS FUND**

Previously acknowledged	87,636.36
I.O.D.E., La. Countess Chapter	
Manson, Man.	75.00
German Catholic Church Association, Bergfield, Sask.	32.00
Total	87,743.36

BLUE CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$173.84
Southminster school children,	
Southminster, Sask.	4.25
Chumah school, Crandall, Man.	8.50
Noel Meyrick, Tantallon, Sask.	.25
Edith Simpson, Hyde, Sask.	.25
Total	\$187.00

Allied Europe depends on America for 50 per cent of its food supply. After the war a large proportion of this demand will continue. The whole world is short of food-stuffs. The livestock population has been decreased. Russia has been socially disorganized, and is not producing enough to feed herself. Farmers of Canada will have an export market for years, such as for which they have never dreamed.

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1918
CROP

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A Story Without Words

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THIS utility car includes, as regular equipment, electric lights and electric starter; besides other accessories that automobile manufacturers usually call "extras." Compare it with any car selling at \$200 higher. The Briscoe price is \$1,205 f.o.b. Brockville (Briscoe pays the tax).

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These come to you because you wear ordinary boots when working around the farm, in the soft earth and mud of field and barn yard. No man should be more careful about his footwear than the farmer. He must do his chores in all kinds of weather, and when working in the fields is on his feet, walking over uneven ground, from daylight almost till dark.

Palmer-McLellan Chrome-Oil Farm Boots

are made to give comfort and long wear—for rough or fine weather and rough or fine usage. Cut in semi-moccasin style to insure greatest freedom. Built on right and left lasts with solid heels, soles and counters, they are neat and give greatest support. The leather is tanned by our famous Chrome-Oil process which makes it very soft, and so acts on the fibre that, regardless of wet, heat or cold, the leather will never dry up, shrivel or crack.

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Women's, 6 in. high, \$4.25; 9 in. high, \$4.65.
Fitted with Tap Sole—Men's 70¢ extra;
Boys' 60¢ extra; Women's 60¢ extra.
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Fredericton, N.B.

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LIMITED

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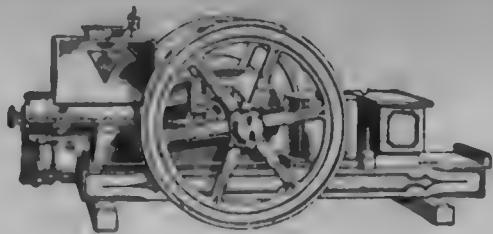
The essential characteristic of Shorthorns is beef, but a beef breed that can show a herd with more than 40 cows with milk records ranging from 10,000 to 13,232 lbs. is worthy of careful consideration.—B. O. Cowan.

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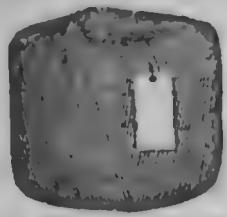
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SASKATOON - SASK.



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The Guide Report on Crop Conditions

Every Subscriber is Urgently Requested to Assist By Filling in this Report

The first blank space in this form is for giving the Federal Constituency in which your farm is located. Be sure to give this information as the report is of little value without it. In this report cover the conditions in the district within a ten mile radius of your own farm. Fill in your name and address (they will not be published.) This report form will reach you during the week ending July 27. It should be filled out and mailed during the following week, that is, not later than August 3. Fill in the information in the blank spaces, clip out and mail to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

The Grain Growers' Guide Crop Report

- 1—In which Federal Constituency is your farm located.
2—What do you estimate will be the average yield per acre of the following crops within ten miles of your farm: Wheat

Oats
Barley
Flax
Fall Rye

- 3—To what extent (if any) was the crop damaged by the following:

- (a) Drifting
(b) Frost
(c) Hail
(d) Drought
(e) Rust

- 4—To what extent (if any) will there be a shortage of seed for next year

- 5—What do you estimate has been the increase or decrease percentage in summer-fallow as compared with last year: Increase Decrease

- 6—What do you estimate has been the increase or decrease percentage in breaking as compared with last year: Increase Decrease

- 7—Is hay sufficient for needs.....

- 8—Is pasture sufficient.....

- 9—If any corn is grown what is the condition of the crop

- 10—If any alfalfa is grown what is the condition of the crop

- 11—Will there be much demand for harvest help.....

- 12—What do you expect will be the average wages offered for harvest help

- 13—What is the average wage now being paid for farm labor.....

- 14—Will you help us in preparing further reports after harvest

- 15—General Remarks—In this space please mention anything of importance regarding local conditions.

Name

P.O.

Prov.

Be sure to mail this report to The Guide not later than August 3.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG - CANADA

The Farmers' Market

Winnipeg Market Letter

(Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, July 22, 1918)

OATS—Weather conditions in the Canadian western provinces have been the chief influence in the oat market last week. Prices were working steadily higher until the latter half of the week, when considerable rain fell on wide areas. It was considered that much benefit would result to grain and feed crops in these districts. Up to Saturday many of the driest districts had not had any relief. The improved conditions resulted in an easier tone in the oats market, especially in October futures, representing the new crop. July futures and cash oats were affected less. There has been some demand from the east, but stocks at the lakes are quite large. There is also a demand in the interior for oats of either milling or feed qualities.

BARLEY shows a substantial advance in prices during the week. The principal demand is for the highest grade, for malting purposes, and for low grades of feeding value.

FLAX—Changes in prices have continued to be rapid and wide. The volume of trade has been comparatively light as compared with price fluctuations. During the latter part of the week there was a demand for cash flax, which was reflected in the higher price of July delivery as compared with October. An embargo by the U. S. government on Argentine flax had a bullish effect on prices.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	16	17	18	19	20	22	Week ago	Year ago
Oats—	91	92	92	91	91	89	90	79
July	91	92	92	91	91	89	90	79
Oct.	84	84	84	82	81	80	83	68
Flax—								
July	436	433	430	437	435	436	445	295
Oct.	435	429	427	432	433	431	445	297

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, July 18, was as follows:

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Moose Jaw	Wheat		2,485	8,239
"	Oats	20,043	85,407	340,632
"	Barley		1,401	70
"	Flax		1,392	1,831
Saskatoon	Wheat		4,336	26,762
"	Oats	1,837	10,860	259,252
"	Barley		680	5,011
"	Flax	23		754

THE CASH TRADE

CORN—Quiet, featureless market. General conditions unchanged. No. 3 yellow closed at \$1.63 to \$1.75.

OATS—Steady, without special feature. July price was paid for No. 3 white, which closed at 75½ to 76½ c. and No. 4 white oats at 71 to 75c.

RYE—Very light offerings, yet prices sagged 2 to 3c. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.84 to \$1.85.

BARLEY—Small offerings; fair demand early at unchanged prices; 1 to 3c. stronger later. Van Dusen-Harrington company's report says: Barley is being harvested in many places and the yield is fine. The berry is large and the quality is high. The aggregate bushels for the northwest will probably be one of the greatest in history. Prices closed at \$1.05 to \$1.28.

FLAXSEED—Nothing new, offerings too light to indicate anything. No. 1 seed closed at \$4.42 to \$4.45 on spot and to arrive.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, July 20.—The United Grain Growers Ltd., Livestock Department, re-

FIXED WHEAT PRICES									
1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	T11	T12	T13	
Fixed	221	218	215	208	196	187	215	212	207
Year ago	240	237	232	220	195	180	...	...

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, July 16 to July 22, inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	OATS					BARLEY			FLAX			
		2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rel.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW
July 16	180	90	88	88	85	82	135	130	125	125	436	433	—
17	182	92	89	89	86	83	135	130	125	125	433	430	—
18	185	92	89	89	86	83	135	130	125	125	430	427	—
19	—	91	84	88	85	82	135	130	125	125	427	434	—
20	—	91	88	88	85	82	135	—	126	126	425	432	—
22	—	89	86	86	83	80	—	—	126	126	437	433	—
Week ago	180	90	87	87	84	81	130	125	120	119	445	442	—
Year ago	154	79	77	77	75	74	127	122	—	111	207	202	—

LIVESTOCK		Winnipeg July 20		Year ago		Calgary July 20		Toronto July 18		St. Paul July 19		Chicago July 19	
Cattle		\$	c	\$	c	\$	c	\$	c	\$	c	\$	c
Choice steers		14	.00	15	.25	12	.00	12	.50	14	.50	15	.50
Best Butcher steers		12	.00	13	.00	9	.00	9	.50	10	.00	14	.00
Fair to good butchers		10	.00	11	.00	7	.00	8	.50	8	.00	12	.00
Good to choice fat cows		9	.00	10	.00	7	.00	7	.50	8	.00	12	.00
Medium to good cows		8	.00	8	.50	6	.00	6	.50	8	.00	9	.50
Canners		4	.50	5	.75	3	.75	5	.50	5	.50	7	.75
Good to choice heifers		10	.50	12	.00	8	.50	9	.50	12	.25	12	.50
Fair to good heifers		8	.50	10	.00	6	.50	7	.50	10	.00	11	.00
Best oxen		8	.00	9	.00	6	.50	7	.00	8	.00	9	.00
Best butcher bulls		8	.00	9	.00	6	.00	7	.00	10	.50	11	.00
Common to bologna bulls		6	.00	7	.75	5	.50	6	.50	7	.00	8	.75
Fair to good feeder steers		9	.50	11	.00	6	.00	7	.00	10	.25	11	.00
Fair to good stocker steers		7	.00	9	.25	5	.50	6	.00	9	.00	9	.50
Best milkers and springers (each)		\$85	-\$110	\$75	-\$100	\$60	-\$75	\$100	-\$100	...	...	...	...
Fair milkers and springers (each)		\$60	-\$85	\$50	-\$65	...	...	\$65	-\$90	...	...	...	...
Hogs													
Choice hogs, fed and watered		18	.25	14	.50	18	.50	18	.60	17	.40	17	.40
Light hogs		16	.00	17	.50	12	.00	14	.00	16	.25	16	.50
Sows		12	.50	13	.00	10	.00	11	.00	15	.25	16	.50
Stags		11	.00	12	.00	8	.00	10	.00	14	.25	12	.00
Sheep and Lambs													
Choice lambs		15	.00	16	.00	10	.00	12	.00	14	.00	15	.00
Best killing sheep		11	.00	12	.00	7	.50	10	.00	12	.50	13	.00

Sheep 11.00 to 12.00
Veal calves 10.00 to 13.00
Pail feeds 6.00 to 9.00

Stockers and Feeders

Choice weighty good colored feeders \$9.50 to \$11.00

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2. Fused joints (")
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4. Individual grate bars
5. Circular water pan

Weekly War Summary

ONE week ago, The Guide contained a mere bulletin to say that the Germans had commenced another vigorous offensive on the West front, along the Marne River, with the idea of driving on towards Paris. Inside of one week, the Germans not only have been entirely blocked, but a counter-attack by the French and American armies in the region of Soissons has forced the enemy to retire from the South bank of the Marne, and also to give way over a 60-mile front between Soissons and Rheims. Such an important point as Chateau-Thierry has been recaptured by the allied troops, and 18,000 prisoners and over 500 guns have been taken.

Three-Mile Gain

Acting in harmony with the movement on Chateau-Thierry, American and French troops north-west of the city struck the Germans another hard blow, broke through the German lines and drove through at some points more than three miles. Large numbers of prisoners were taken and the machine guns of the allied troops literally mowed down the Germans who endeavored to stay their progress.

To the north, along the Ourcq valley, the French are making good progress toward the important junction town of Nanteuil-Notre-Dame, while the operations south and south-east of Soissons are keeping time with those along the other parts of the front.

The entire southern bank of the Marne having been cleared of enemy forces, French, British and Italian troops are now harassing those southwest of Rheims, and they have been forced to fall back in the Courton wood, the Ardre valley and near St. Euphraise, notwithstanding their desperate resistance. The number of British operating with the allied forces in this region is not known. The first announcement that they were in the action was made Saturday night, and doubtless they represent a portion of the great reserves that everywhere are being brought up along the battle line in an endeavor to make secure the victories already won and enlarge them.

Germans in Bad Pocket

With the capture of Chateau-Thierry and the fast progress of the French and Americans eastward from the northern sectors, the plight of the Germans in the south-western portion of the Soissons-Rheims salient becomes increasingly hazardous, and it is not improbable that when stock is finally taken large numbers of prisoners and quantities of guns and war stores will be found to have been taken by the allied troops.

Aviators continue to lend assistance to the troops of General Foch, scouting the back areas, and harassing the retreating Germans with their machine guns. Notable work has been done by American Indians for General Pershing's men, the aborigines taking a prominent part in characteristic western fashion in routing the Germans in the Marne region.

The Old Order and the New

Continued from Page 35

of every shade and shape had been

The Grain Growers' Guide

maintained in a position which, in many cases, had been superior to that enjoyed in times of peace. Co-operators had a right to blame the government for throwing itself entirely on the side of individualism against the willingness of co-operators to be of service in the grave national crisis.

Having dealt with improvements it is possible to make, the president concluded an able address of great constructive value by suggesting that, while we may glorify ethics and sing the praises of ideals forever, without the material necessities of life, we can have no State. The vision of the Rochdale pioneers was noble and inspiring, but it is the duty of their descendants to transform their gains of a higher state into practical life. As trade and commerce have proved the basis of the wealth of nations, out of which have arisen institutions of culture, refinement and the felicities of life, so trade and commerce must form the basis of wealth in the co-operative nation. But they must be conducted on the co-operative principle and the results likewise distributed on this rule. We have now the power of providing an entirely new chapter to the history of trade and commerce, which is that of transforming the control of the same from an individualist to a collectivist state, and providing for the people a sufficient supply of the products of the soil, the fruits of the earth, and the commodities of the factories, and, with them all, justice, equality, education, and at least, the security of a better existence.

Canada's Wool Controllers

Continued from Page 33

to have Australasian wools shipped to the Canadian government on the order of the British war office, the Canadian government to take full financial responsibility for the shipments. The Canadian Wool Commission was to be the body in charge of the apportionment of this wool among the users. The Commission came into existence under these conditions, with the necessary government authority and recognition, and thus the first quasi-Government Commission, which did not include a member of the government or parliament in its personnel, got to work to solve a very serious situation. Its work for the mill men, the general results of its handling of Australasian wools, the extension of its authority to control domestic wools, and the apparent harmony that exists between the representatives of the growers and the users, has justified its existence. The personnel of the Commission is: Messrs. George Pattinson, Preston; I. Bonner, Paris; C. W. Bates, Carleton Place; James Rosamond, Almonte; George Forbes, Hespeler; F. B. Hayes, Toronto (honorary secretary), and H. Hodgson (secretary). The working staff of the commission has been increased since the responsibility for distribution of domestic wools was vested in it. William Earnshaw, recently of the department of militia and defence, negotiates the sales part of the domestic wool business for the commission.

In Paris, beef can be obtained with difficulty, and cost 60 cents a pound or more. In Italy, beef sells from 79 cents to 82 cents per pound, and veal 66 to 79 cents.



A Strange Vehicle—A cross between a Wagon and a Red River Cart.

From a Calf's Diary

- Kicked over one pail of mash.
- Got my head caught in a bucket.
- Yelled like blazes for mother for an hour.
- Rolled my eyes at a little boy and frightened him.
- Experimented on how far I could spraddle my legs.
- Tangled myself in ten feet of rope.
- Nibbled at a small green apple, and had a tummy ache.

A. STANLEY JONES

North Battleford
SASKATCHEWAN

DON'T BUY any small thresher without knowing all about this one

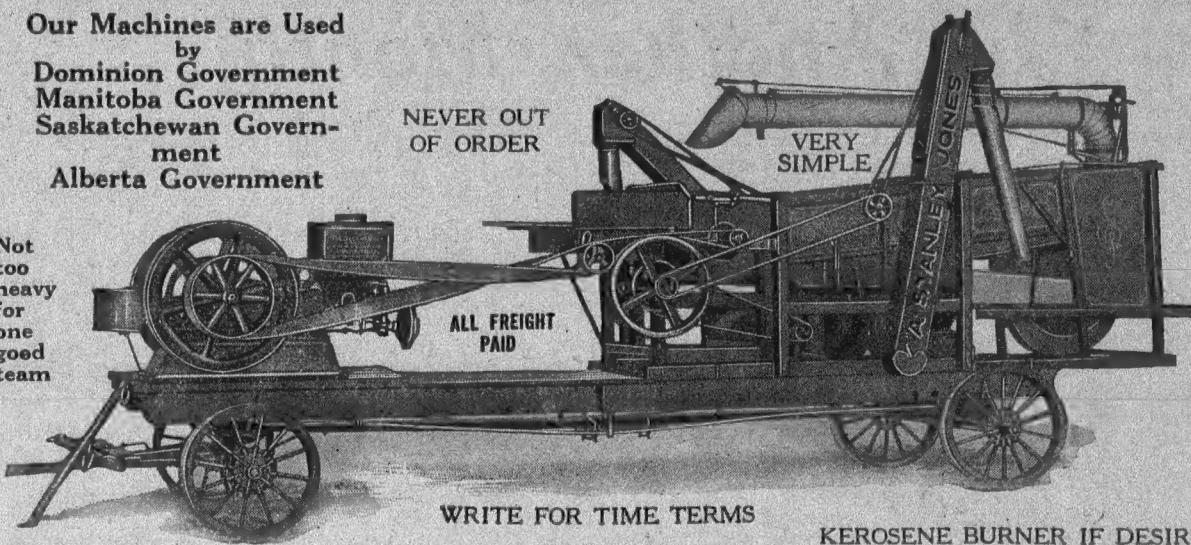
OUR MACHINES THRESHED THE WORLD'S PRIZE WHEAT OATS FLAX BARLEY AND GRASS

Our Machines are Used by Dominion Government Manitoba Government Saskatchewan Government Alberta Government

Not too heavy for one good team

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KEROSENE BURNER IF DESIRED

It can be fitted with either straw carriers or blower. Special grate behind cylinder saves 80 per cent of grain right there. Cylinder bars of solid steel—NO WOOD. Platform included. A man and one helper can thresh with this machine quicker than they can stack. Nothing fancy or flimsy, made solid, strong and honest, with frame work of hard wood as heavy as many big rigs. DON'T TAKE A CHANCE—your grain is too valuable this year. SAVE ALL THE GRAIN with this machine.

When the crop is cut will you be running around to arrange for someone to thresh you out, or will you be independent with the Right Machine waiting all ready in your yard to pull in at the Right Moment.

28-in. Separator, 9 H.P. Engine with Straw Carriers, Magneto, Platform with Double Truss Rods and Freight Paid..... \$870

If a Blower is wanted and Straw Carriers are deducted it would come to.... \$1025

If you already have a Traetor buy the machine you can use without lots of help, with Trucks, All Belts and Fittings, Freight Paid..... \$500

The Question is NOT if you CAN afford it, but CAN YOU AFFORD TO DO WITHOUT IT!

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND GET FULL PARTICULARS, WE CAN'T TELL ALL HERE.

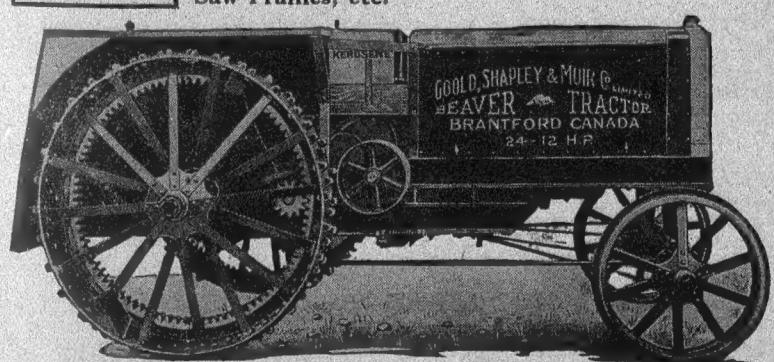
Ten Years' Success Proves that you can absolutely depend upon the

BEAVER KEROSENE TRACTOR

The genuineness of the Beaver Tractor is unquestionable. We've built Tractors in Canada for 10 years and we give an absolute guarantee with each one. The Beaver, one of our most popular small machines, has gained its popularity by its many good features. It is dependable, economical and so simple in construction and operation that a boy can handle it nicely. The Beaver operates on Kerosene—has a Perfect Kerosene Burner. Has 7 speeds forward and 7 reverse. Will back up to a load one-quarter inch at a time. Has special heavy duty, four-cylinder large size Waukashaw Motor. Has large wide road wheels and the construction allows the wheels on one side to run in the furrow when plowing. No extra steering device needed. Has special heavy internal road gears and pinions driven from both sides. Will not lift up in front no matter how heavy the load. Has automobile type steering device, and has many other good features, all fully described in our catalogue. It's a Tractor you will be proud to own.

YOU should know all about our full lines.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE TODAY

We also manufacture The Ideal Junior 12-24 Two-Cylinder and 15-30 Two-Cylinder Tractors, and a full line of Gas, Gasoline and Kerosene Engines, Windmills, Grain Grinders, Pumps, Tanks, Steel Saw Frames, etc.



BEAVER TRACTOR, 12-24 FOUR-CYLINDER

Goold-Shapley & Muir Co. Ltd.

Brantford

Portage la Prairie

Regina

Calgary

Sold in West for last SEVEN years

Repairs stocked in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta

Is a Separator chosen by Government good enough? And chosen, not because it was cheapest, but BECAUSE OF ITS WORK

The Every Purpose Spark Plug

No matter what car you own—what gas engine you use or for what purpose you use it—there is a

Champion
Dependable Spark Plug

that will develop its maximum power and meet its most exacting requirements.

The asbestos-lined copper gasket on each porcelain shoulder is a patented Champion feature that guarantees long life and ensures perfect performance under hard usage.

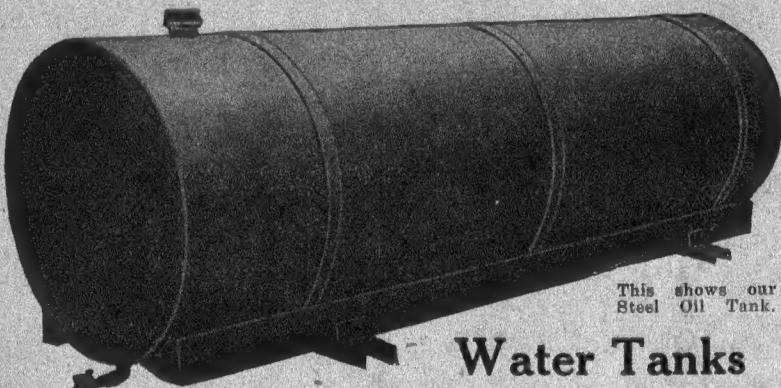
The name "CHAMPION" on each porcelain shoulder is your guarantee of a spark plug that means "Absolute satisfaction to the user or free repair or replacement will be made."

At dealers everywhere

Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada, Limited
52 Windsor, Ontario.

You'll Be Threshing In Another Month

HAVE you all your Harvesting Machinery in good shape—ready to put into the field? Have you got your supplies figured up so that you can put your order right through for them? Haven't you usually found that you had forgotten some things and found it necessary to make a trip to town for them in the busiest season? Look over the few necessities we have listed here—they may remind you of others. We can give you prompt shipment on these goods.



This shows our Steel Oil Tank.

Oil Tanks

Made of the best grade annealed steel. All seams are welded. Ends flanged and welded—practically a one-piece construction. Mounted on a frame of 4 x 6 stringers with angle iron knees, riveted to steel channel bolsters. 305 gal. capacity sells for \$90 at Winnipeg. See page 81 of catalogue for other sizes and prices.

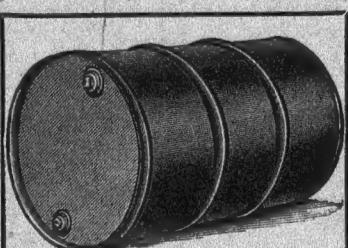
Oils and Greases

Our catalogue pages 58 and 59 show 28 kinds covering all farm uses. Prices are very reasonable and quality is guaranteed in every case. This is something you are going to need if you have any machinery. Better figure out your needs early so as to have your supply in. At the top of page 58 you will find our rule covering returns.



Wrench Sets

Malleable and steel wrenches for square nuts. One socket and two "S" wrenches, fitting $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. nuts, packed in canvas. Per set 75c. at Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon and Calgary.



Shipping Drums

Two kinds—gasoline or kerosene. Kerosene drums equipped with two bungs and a faucet, make excellent storage tanks. See page 59 for capacities and prices.

Guaranteed Hose

All styles and sizes of rubber and canvas covered, discharge, injector or suction hose—page 54, catalogue.

Make Preparations NOW--Have Everything on Hand

You do not need to be told that supplies are harder to get than formerly. That means you should order now. Send your order in to United Grain Growers Limited and you will have a right to feel secure.

On our part we shall see that your order gets prompt, careful shipment. By now, of course, you will have your binder twine ordered—if not, do this right away. And here's another tip—many farmers are going to use U.G.G. auto trailers behind their cars for hurry-up calls to town, so as to keep their wagons in the fields all the time. Better mail the coupon tonight—you will get a lot of information you should have at this time of the year.

United Grain Growers Ltd.

WINNIPEG REGINA
SASKATOON CALGARY

Please send me full particulars of the articles I have checked:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Belting | <input type="checkbox"/> Water Tanks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lace Leather | <input type="checkbox"/> Oil Tanks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oils and Greases | <input type="checkbox"/> Grain Tanks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grain Scoops | <input type="checkbox"/> Hose |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grain Bags | <input type="checkbox"/> Binder Twine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wrench Sets | <input type="checkbox"/> Auto Trailer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shipping Drums | |

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

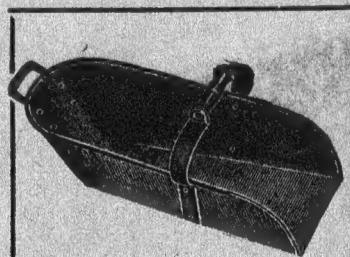
GG July 24

Leather and Canvas Beltting

Page 54 of the 1918 catalogue shows sizes, weights and prices of U.G.G. Rubber and Canvas Cut Length Belts, Endless Belts and also Oak Tanned Leather Beltting. Every order for these goods carries our unqualified guarantee of satisfaction. No matter what your belt requirements are we can supply you at prices that you will agree are very reasonable.

Lace Leather

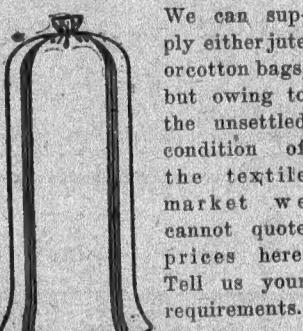
Cut from the best oak-tanned leather. Put up in pound packages, per pound, \$2.10.



Grain Scoops

Made of 22-gauge iron, japanned. Strongly made, and will stand heavy use. These scoops hold one-half bushel. Winnipeg, 75c; Regina, Saskatoon or Calgary, 80c.

U.G.G. Grain Bags



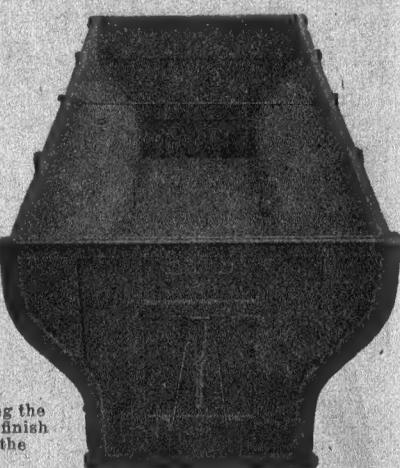
We can supply either jute or cotton bags, but owing to the unsettled condition of the textile market we cannot quote prices here. Tell us your requirements.

Tank Pumps

Exceptionally well-built pumps, all parts reinforced to give extraordinary strength throughout. Built low down with separate base with all four valves easily accessible. Fitted with brass drain-plugs and box clamp. Hose connection for one-inch hose.

Winnipeg Price, \$14.30

See page 62 in catalogue for other prices.



Showing the smooth finish inside the tank.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

WINNIPEG

REGINA

SASKATOON

CALGARY